

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago 4, Ill., December 12, 1945

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1874

1946

On Our 72nd Anniversary

After seventy-two years of continuous service in the grain trade we wish to express our appreciation for the patronage and pleasant business associations which have developed and maintained our organization.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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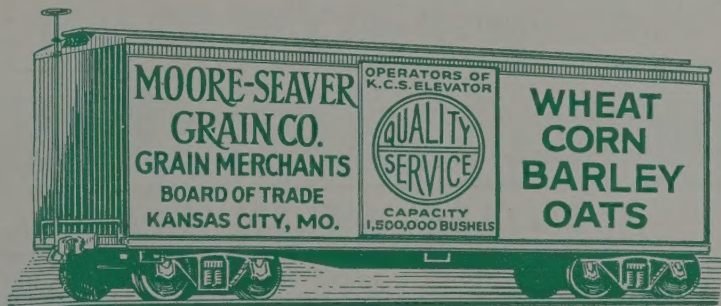
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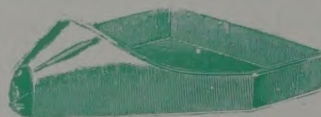
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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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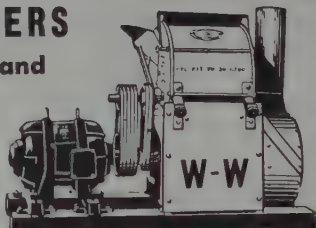
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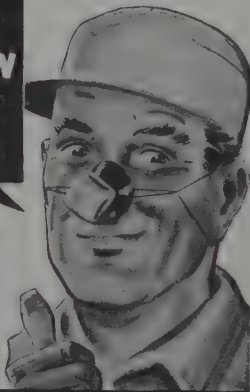
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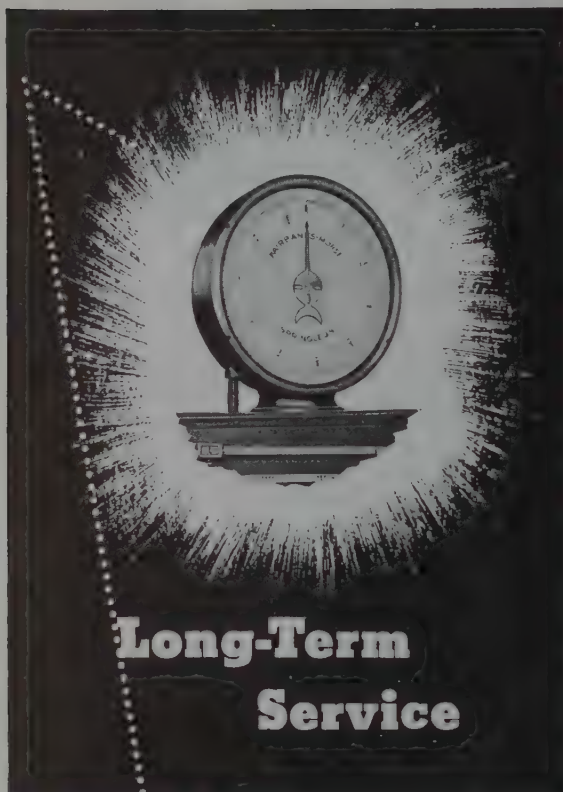
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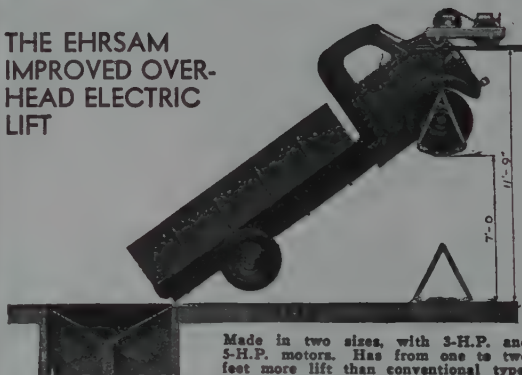
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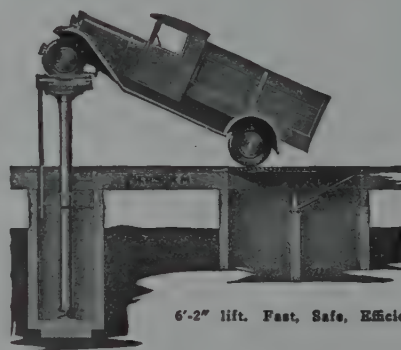
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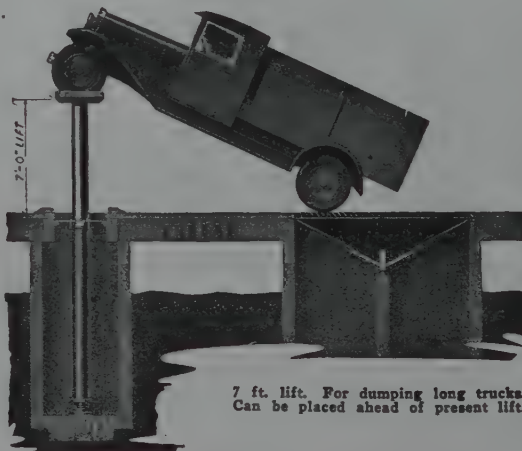
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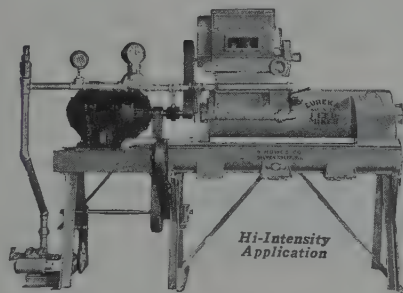
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Hutcheson Burr Mill. Other machinery.
Ross Machine Works, Inc.,
23 W. 16th Oklahoma City, Okla.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Howe Weightograph 20,000 lb. Slightly used. \$150.00. Farmers Union Co-op. Co., Friend, Nebr.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Truck scale, 15 to 30 tons capacity, give platform size. Jas. O. Dougan Grain Co., Pritchett, Colo.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—7½ HP Ideal, 850 RPM, 3 phase, 220 v., 60 cy. electric motor in good running order. Midwest Grain Co., Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two, three phase Brown Brockmeyer gear reduction Motors, 7½ HP, 220 RPM, 220 and 440 volts. New gears have been installed. The Farmers Elevator Co., Elmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One Westinghouse Type CW 1200 RPM 40 HP 3 phase 220 volt Slip-Ring motor complete with all starting equipment. Extra good condition. New resistors and new points go with it. Guingrich Grain Co., Wolcott, Indiana.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.
Rockford Power Machinery Division
2401 Eleventh Street
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 5404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

Chrisman, Ill.—I thank you very much for the valuable information gained from your Journal during my 63 years in the grain business.—Oscar Jones.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
18.75	19.06	19.38	19.69	20.00	20.31	20.63	20.94	21.25	21.56
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
22.50	22.81	23.13	23.44	23.75	24.06	24.38	24.69	25.00	25.31
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
26.25	26.56	26.88	27.19	27.50	27.81	28.13	28.44	28.75	29.06
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
32.50	32.81	33.13	33.44	33.75	34.06	34.38	34.69	35.00	35.31
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
39.06	39.38	39.69	40.00	40.31	40.63	40.94	41.25	41.56	41.88
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
45.63	45.94	46.25	46.56	46.88	47.19	47.50	47.81	48.13	48.44
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
52.19	52.50	52.81	53.13	53.44	53.75	54.06	54.38	54.69	55.00
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
58.75	59.06	59.38	59.69	60.00	60.31	60.63	60.94	61.25	61.56
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
65.31	65.63	65.94	66.25	66.56	66.88	67.19	67.50	67.81	68.13
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
71.88	72.19	72.50	72.81	73.13	73.44	73.75	74.06	74.38	74.69
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
78.44	78.75	79.06	79.38	79.69	80.00	80.31	80.63	80.94	81.25
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
85.00	85.31	85.63	85.94	86.25	86.56	86.88	87.19	87.50	87.81
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
91.56	91.88	92.19	92.50	92.81	93.13	93.44	93.75	94.06	94.38
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
98.13	98.44	98.75	99.06	99.38	99.69	100.00	100.31	100.63	100.94
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
104.69	105.00	105.31	105.63	105.94	106.25	106.56	106.88	107.19	107.50
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190
111.25	111.56	111.88	112.19	112.50	112.81	113.13	113.44	113.75	114.06
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290
117.81	118.13	118.44	118.75	119.06	119.38	119.69	120.00	120.31	120.63
2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390
124.38	124.69	125.00	125.31	125.63	125.94	126.25	126.56	126.88	127.19

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds.

900 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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This patented Dust Collector is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its advantages include low resistance, high separating efficiency, compact space-saving design, easy installation.

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One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FEEDERS AND feed manufacturers will be greatly encouraged by the number of dehydrators being installed in different sections of the grain belt, and it should bring some relief to everybody in the feed trade.

POPCORN IS being planted in larger areas than for years and it looks as though grain elevator operators generally will need more bins to care for the different grains which they will soon be called upon to market.

IF YOU are anxious to know why so many fires are traceable directly to hot bearings in the cupola of elevators, don't expect to obtain dependable information from the oiler. He knows, but he will hesitate to tell you.

BURNING OUT exhaust pipes has started many destructive fires as occurred recently at Berlin, Maryland. Cleaning out an exhaust pipe or renewal of the pipe would often prove to the great advantage of the power owner.

V-BELT DRIVES continue to make trouble for unobserving users. Whenever any strand of a V-belt assembly fails to do its share of transmitting power, the remaining strands develop friction fires and occasionally burn a useful plant. The only remedy is frequent, rigid inspection.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS storing grain for pay were given until November 15th to file their maximum charges for grain storage but it is evident that some of their reports have not reached the OPA. Those who neglected to file their charges are very likely to meet with some embarrassing regulations.

WHEAT SHIPPERS over the Missouri-Pacific Railroad will not learn of the wrecking of cars containing their grain unless grain merchants in the neighborhood of Eldorado, Kansas, report car initials and numbers. Few railroads are in the habit of notifying grain shippers of the wreck of cars containing their property.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS are finding so many cash boxes in country elevators empty, they are taking typewriters, adding machines and radio receiving sets, and selling them to the elevator operators at the next station at half their original cost. Look out for these visitors. Well-barred doors and windows will keep some of them out.

PERMITTING PAPER boxes to rest against a stovepipe is generally recognized as a true fire hazard, yet our news columns have disclosed a destructive fire which was traceable directly to such carelessness. Not only was the elevator owner put to heavy fire loss, but his plant was forced to continue in expensive idleness for several months.

THE INCREASED receipts of grain in the primary markets show conclusively that the railroads can transport an enormous crop like that of 1945 even when their orders for new cars are unfulfilled. When every grain shipper takes an active interest in getting the crop to market, cars loafing on the out-of-line side tracks will be put into service and start helping shippers to market their crop.

THE PATENT laws of the USA were designed originally to encourage inventors to try to put their inventive skill to use and help machine users generally to improve mechanical equipment. Any attempt to destroy the usefulness of the long established patent system will discourage new inventors and penalize machinery buyers who do not depend upon reliable firms to supply their equipment.

BELIEVING THE fire to have been extinguished, the owners or operators at Ruthven, Iowa, went home with a feeling of safety, but at midnight the same fire was again discovered and the plant completely destroyed. Reports of this kind of extinguishment are of such frequent repetition it seems that every elevator owner would maintain a vigilant watch after the fire was extinguished.

THROUGH ALL the years so many elevators have been burned by fires started by sparks from a salamander, it would seem that every person using a salamander to keep new structures from freezing would maintain a vigilant watch by night and day. Fire is just as perpetual a hazard as frost, hence builders should maintain an efficient guard and watch all the time the salamanders are employed.

TRUCK DRIVERS delivering flour and feed in Kansas have had a very slippery time recently and skidding has proved most disastrous. One man is now in the hospital with both legs broken and another driver of the Sunflower state was buried recently. More caution or postponement of trips over hilly, ice-bound roads will help to reduce the number of accidents. Accident insurance is provided by many employers to insure injured employees having proper care.

GRAIN DEALERS planning improvements in their grain handling facilities will be encouraged by the easing in the distribution of grain elevator supplies evidenced by recent changes in the administration of the controlled materials. Operating any elevator four years without repairs or improvements can be depended upon to exhaust the patience of operators as well as their ability to conduct a grain business either efficiently or economically and every merchant will welcome the opportunity to obtain materials and men to help to bring his plant up-to-date.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 12, 1945



MAY CHRISTMAS bring you such a shower of joy and kindness it will linger long in the delightful haze of Memory's treasure chest, and

When you pull the latchstring of the New Year may it open wide the Welcome door to true happiness.

This is the earnest wish of the entire staff of the

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

THE INCREASING vigilance of elevator operators to warn all employees of the known hazards of moving machinery is most encouraging and, doubtless, most helpful to workers who fail to observe the known hazards of machines with which they work. The many advances made in safety regulations and restrictions during the last five years is very encouraging and merits the careful study of every worker who is anxious to save his limbs and life from disaster.

SEED CLEANING by country elevator men who make a study of weed seeds and know how the separate the good from the worthless, show that farmers are beginning to recognize that they cannot expect to reap a bountiful crop of any variety unless they make a determined effort to clean their seed and refuse to sell their patrons any seed which is low in germination. Increase in yield in any areas will naturally help the grain merchants to a greater volume of grain to handle.

SENATOR THOMAS of Oklahoma does not seem to approve of some of the agricultural bureaus in Washington and denounces most vigorously leaks in the Department of Agriculture and OPA. It seems that Congress objected to ceiling prices being established prior to farmers planting season. It would seem quite reasonable that new restrictions should not be forced on growers after their crop had been sown, otherwise they might find it to their advantage to plow up grain already sown.

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL of the Labor Unions are striking for fewer hours and more pay, more grain elevators are being built and repaired than ever before in the history of the grain trade. It is indeed fortunate that the 1946 crop will be handled by improved facilities and faster handling equipment. If the planted acreage of different winter sown grain is any indication of the farmers' intent for 1946, then all the improvements in storing and handling facilities will be needed.

THERE IS NO reason for any grain merchant fearing that explosions of grain dust may become contagious and reach his plant, but an explosion in the feed mill of the Ross Farmers Elevator Co. at Ross, N. D., did considerable damage, and another explosion on Aug. 24th blew the roof off Corn Belt Elevator at Fairbury, Ill. Whenever fine grain dust is exposed to a spark or a flame, an explosion can be expected. The handling of either grain or ground feed which contains scrap iron or heavy stones is likely to result in a spark whenever the foreign matter strikes against an iron or cement wall. That is the principal reason grain elevator owners are striving to protect their property from dust explosions by the installation of magnetic separators in every spout.

TEAR BOMBS placed in the safes of country grain offices have proved such a discouraging promoter of unpleasant experiences, safe-breakers are weeping over the unpleasant gas in greatly increasing numbers.

COMPRESSOR TANKS in country elevators resent the lack of frequent inspection and needed care, so blow up and occasionally bump some individual who happens to be in the neighborhood. Cleaning and careful attention to valves will help to correct this hazard and save the tanks.

"THE AREA of Production" continues to be an enigma. Some grain buyers may have a convincing interpretation of the limitations of the clause and Federal legislation but none have had the courage to publicize their interpretation of the clause. It may be that nobody in the trade knows what is meant by the deceptive words.

The Protein Feed Shortage

The apparent difference in opinion in Washington officialdom as to handling of the shortage in protein meals probably springs from a conviction that the proposed action will not prove to be a remedy.

Consumption of poultry, animal and dairy products is heavy, with a corresponding heavy feeding of proteins to produce these foods. With the abolition of meat rationing many more persons can buy. The buyer has more money than he ever had before. To satisfy this increased demand poultrymen have increased their flocks and require more feed.

The total supply of feed concentrates for the 1945-46 feeding season, including feed grains, by-product feeds, and wheat and rye for feed, based on Nov. 1 indications is estimated by the B. A. E. at nearly 159,000,000 tons, compared with more than 162,000,000 tons in the preceding season. This deficit can be closed only by a reduced consumption, forced it may be.

The consumer will be pinched; and the Washington bureaucrats have it in their power under the war powers to decide where the consumer shall be hurt. On the whole the United States before the war was an importer of food. A few items were in surplus but we had, as a total, no balance to ship abroad; yet the government is planning to do so.

No American need have an empty stomach. Instead of filling it with animal and poultry products requiring a vast amount of protein feed to produce he can more than satisfy his hunger with grain products. By government holding down the price of grain and raising the price of proteid foods the consumer can be persuaded to switch his swollen buying power from one to the other.

Damages Denied for Personal Injury

Judge D. C. Browning in the district court at Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 4 directed the jury to decide in favor of defendant International Milling Co. in the suit by Harley Bandy to recover \$19,725 damages as the result of personal injuries.

Bandy, a company employee, was hauling empty sacks and unloading them on a dock that was slippery from a paste of flour and rain. He slipped and fell from the dock striking his head and fracturing a vertebra in his neck.—A.G.T.

Taxation of Seed Corn

State Tax Commissioner Armstrong has been informed by Assistant Attorney General Jones of Nebraska that the most practicable way is to assess seed corn to the purchaser in the event the dealer has received the corn under a contract, has identified it for the purchaser on the specified bags that are to be delivered and this be done before April, the date of assessing property.

Even tho the corn remains in the possession of the dealer this would be true. Mr. Jones suggests that sales contracts be made available to the assessor, and that trouble could be avoided if the contracts stated substantially that the corn becomes the property of the purchaser as soon as received by the dealer and marked as his property. The dealer may retain a lien to secure payment.

Are Seed Corn Workers Under Unemployment Insurance?

Doris Whitman, who was employed at the hybrid seed corn plant of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co. at Fremont, Neb., made a claim for benefits under the Nebraska unemployment insurance law, thus bringing up the question whether such workers are industrial laborers and covered, or are exempt as agricultural laborers.

Claimant was employed to sort corn which was brought into the plant from fields on which the company had contracted for the growing of hybrid seed corn.

Up to the present it has been assumed that employees in plants of this kind were exempt and not entitled to unemployment benefits.

The appeals tribunal of the state department of labor's placement and unemployment insurance is composed of John E. Sidner, acting chairman, representing the state; Mace Brown of Omaha, representing the workers, and Mr. Welsh of Omaha, representing the employers. After a hearing the tribunal took the question under advisement.



Penalty of 5 Cents Per Bushel on Defaulted Corn Sustained

Corn contracts calling for July delivery of 229,000 bus. had been defaulted on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The buyers were awarded damages and penalty by the arbitration committee, and this award was sustained by the appeals committee, which stated:—

According to the evidence there was not sufficient corn obtainable at \$1.15½ to settle these contracts due to conditions over which the grain trade had no control and, moreover, bids to buy even at Area B prices were not successful on the last day. Had corn been obtainable at \$1.15½ surely appellants would have covered their commitments, but the fact that they could not do so, and common trade knowledge that corn was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain at any ceiling anywhere at the time, is clear evidence that losses or damages were sustained. No other reasonable conclusion can be reached.

In the opinion of the appeals committee the loss calculated by the arbitration committee of 1½ cents per bu. seems fair and reasonable in view of market conditions. Furthermore, the assessment of the penalty of 3½ cents is clearly authorized by the rules.

SALES of flour for export under the subsidy during November amounted to 6,302,000 cwts, mostly to the United Kingdom, 31 other countries receiving consignments.

THE NEW YORK Stock Exchange suspended a customers' man Dec. 12 after its investigation disclosed he used the expressions "They are moving it up" or "They are moving it down" in informing customers.

DRYING EXPERIMENTS with corn containing 35 per cent moisture were conducted at the University of Nebraska. By applying temperatures ranging from 190 to 200 degrees samples were dried to 15 per cent moisture in eight hours and to 10 per cent in a 22-hour period. No physical change was noted which might detract from the market value. Livestock feeding and cereal chemical tests will be applied next says J. C. Swinbank.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 8, 9. Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Neil House, Columbus, O.

Jan. 14, 15. American Dehydrators Ass'n, division of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 16, 17. Oklahoma Seedsmen Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jan. 20. Executive Committee American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Jan. 24, 25. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 25, 26. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Apr. 18, 19, 20. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

The National Ass'n & Parity Prices

From an address by F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, president the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, before Western Grain and Feed Ass'n

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n is going into its fiftieth year. Fifty is just a number when you first hear it, but if you will stop for just a few minutes you will realize how important has been the span of years covered by the lifetime of this National Ass'n.

In 1896 when we started this association, the airplane was only a dream, the motor car was in its experimental stage and yet to be practical, the movies were something talked of but not yet seen, the telephone was not yet common in business, and commercial chemistry was only beginning to develop. These industries, virtually unknown when this Ass'n was created, now employ more than one in five of our workers. Some fifty million acres of crops still were being raised for farm work animals that no longer are employed; the tractor was still unknown in our farming areas, and the combine was undeveloped.

This National Ass'n does not get excited over the legislation proposed each year to "solve the agricultural problem." We promoted the first national system of grain grades, and saw these rules developed into a federal system of uniform grades. We started an arbitration system in 1901, and by post-war I mean post-Spanish-American war, and this arbitration system of our National Ass'n remains the oldest arbitration system in the United States and still is functioning. We saw the beginnings of laws governing futures marketing and the start of the Agricultural Extension Service. We have lived through more than twenty years of active proposals to solve the farm problem. Our association was active when the Norbeck-Burness Bill started off the long list of "farm relief" legislative proposals, with agriculture still claiming that relief has not been effected.

This Association, in brief, is older than most of its officers, and by many years older than the average age of its member firms. In an Association age is an experience built up. We have a great experience behind us; it is the charge upon us now that we build upon this experience in order to represent wisely a great national trade.

This National Ass'n has the largest membership for more than a decade. We have more than one thousand direct and branch members; thirty affiliated State and Regional Ass'ns, some three thousand affiliated members. We are represented in every State of the Union, and in Canada. We have headquarters in St. Louis and a branch office, (effected through affiliation with the National Grain Trade Council) in Washington, D. C. We are as well staffed as we can hope to be while some of our men still are in uniform; we are in better financial condition than we have been for almost two decades.

Soon after the turn of the century our membership was in excess of two thousand. But this was in the days before state and regional ass'ns were organized, and our membership in those days, with very low dues, included hundreds of small country elevator operators. Since the State Associations gained greater prominence, the National Ass'n membership has been confined to those larger firms which have interest well beyond their State borders. One pride of our office is that we provide national information to State and regional associations as quickly as we do to our own membership, in order that the trade may, upon important national questions, work quickly as a whole in making its convictions known. This has made membership campaigns difficult for the National Ass'n, and has forced us in recent years to depend largely upon the personal interest of members in getting other members, and in mail advertising. It is not an entirely satisfactory means of building a national association, and we now are wondering if some

plan can be devised where there will be no competition for memberships, but where both groups will be financed and supported as they should be. Because the membership of larger firms has become marked in our total, there is always the fear that terminal interests may conflict with or supersede the country interests.

It has been a long-continuing policy of the National Ass'n that it shall maintain a "country background" and that even in its election of officers there must be alternation between terminal and country men. I suppose I (Peavey H.) would be considered a terminal operator by most of you, so following me is a country operator, Henry Green of Missouri, who has become known throughout the country for his fine counsel and wise leadership. We also consider the various elements of a trade, so that following Mr. Green in rank among the officers, is Charles Robinson of Tennessee, a feed jobber of national prominence. Then R. C. Booth follows in succession as another prominent country operator in Iowa. So, you see, the association tried to balance trades within the trade, and geographical representation as well. We have in the past been extremely fortunate in the type of men chosen to lead us, and the list of our presidents has been a list of some of the best known and most respected men of the American grain trade.

I suppose every man here has sometimes wondered if, after hearing all of the farm relief arguments over many years, he could not write, at last, a farm plan that would be fair to all concerned and fitting to the national economy. But once the task is begun, difficulties appear. Farm relief is written largely as the result of surplus production in certain crops at certain times. We are told that wheat priced in the markets below some given level is unfair to the producer, that he does not enjoy "parity" with other national groups. As a result of this lack of parity, it is often pointed out,



F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.

the whole national income scale drops. Some believe that the value of national production must be seven times the value of the production of agriculture, so that to get national economic health we must have a high production and income level for farmers. That may be the old question about which comes first, the hen or the egg, but we in the grain business have long known that our own prosperity is directly tied to the prosperity of the grain producer. In later years there has been much economic argument that farm prosperity comes only when there is a high level of industrial employment, at good wages. There has been a further postulate that, for our surplus crops, the ability of foreign nations to buy our surplus products has measured the level of our farm prices.

Those are the factors, or some of the factors, considered basic by various groups. From these premises they begin to build a farm plan, that will give agriculture its fair place in the national income. Using the surplus crop wheat as an example, let us examine some of the principal proposals of relief, and some of the patent objections brought forth against them. First let us consider the plans proposed for disposal of the surplus as a means of attaining farm prosperity. There are three principal variants of this proposal for handling the surplus:

THE FIRST is to have some agency gain control of the surplus, so that the domestic population will have to bid up a fair price level for the remainder. Then to dump this surplus portion abroad, under one of various

schemes. A scheme proposed early in farm relief planning was merely to dump it at whatever price it would bring, at whatever point it could be sold. The loss would be paid either by the agency which took over the control of the surplus, or the very low returns from dumping would be returned to the American producers and serve to discourage their surplus production.

THE SECOND general idea for the surplus is under some variation of the old export debenture plan, whereby an exporter of wheat would get a credit on imports. Here, obviously, the government would merely take out of its customs pocket the funds needed to finance the export debenture. The dumping would not be so obvious, since it could not be tossed out regardless of price, as the amount of the debenture would put a brake on the export price level.

Under the first and second plans for handling the surplus, there is the immediate objection that foreign nations, certainly in some instances, would not like it and would react against it. There is another objection in that it is fallacious to believe that any amount of wheat can be dumped into the world market at any price; there would come instances where no wheat could be sold abroad at any price. The other, and perhaps principal objection to this or any other "two price system" is that our own nationals would face a high or "parity price" for bread at home, while financing low-cost bread to foreigners with whom they must compete in producing industrial goods.

A THIRD general proposal is that govern-

ments agree among themselves that the exporting nations will limit their production and their exports; that the import nations will guarantee to take their supplies at a world-agreed price which (they hope) will be fair to both export and import nations. Some exports would be continued under this plan, at a world "fair" price, but presumably much lower than the "parity" price in America, the government standing the loss on exports, or assessing the loss back to farmers, which is less likely under politics.

THERE ARE other plans which, in a sense, are built upon the theory that there should be no exports, or very little. If, they say, the export price is unfavorable, we should confine ourselves to production for home use. America has built up, in its Agricultural Adjustment Act, machinery to accomplish this. It is given power to limit acreage (production?) on a national basis, then upon a state, county and individual farm basis. It provides marketing quotas, and penalties for marketing beyond quotas. It provides a loan and support program whereby excess production, even under the program, could be taken over by the government under a loan or a support price. Various other programs have been proposed. ONE: That the producer be given a certificate covering his domestic production; that he obtain a payment for these certificates, the processors buying them and figuring them as part of their ingredient cost. Here the producer would obtain something approaching his "parity" price on the domestic portion of his crop, the difference between market price and "parity" price (or some other standard price) being paid from the prices paid by millers for their certificates. In any event, it is another instance where the American public pays the high bill, and the surplus goes Abroad at a lower price.

TWO: That the producer take the world market price for the domestic portion of his crop, the difference between market price and "parity" price being made up by direct payments from the Treasury. Experience taught us that the Congress will vote these huge appropriations only in part, and reluctantly.

CONGRESS has pledged a high support price level for wheat and other crops for two years after the cessation of hostilities, which may be three or more crops ahead. That pledge threatens our marketing system because it almost guarantees that future crops will, under favorable production, come into government control or ownership. The pledge is extended to the basic crops, which include wheat and corn in our field, and to the Steagall commodities, which in our field include soybeans and flax. It is a pledge that the price to the producer will not fall below ninety percent of parity price and, if the late President Roosevelt's order is followed, one hundred percent of parity.

We believe that this pledge was emergency economics, but it is a pledge made and we do not ask Congress to repudiate it. Rather we believe that the Congress can make its pledge effective without resort to the participation of the government in actual buying or owning of wheat. Let the world market be reflected for those two or three crops ahead, and the farmer paid the difference between this world market price and some agreed-upon fair price, whether it be parity or somewhat less. The payments could come from the Treasury, and perhaps best from there in order that the Congressman can count the cost of their pledge. But also it could come from a sort of tax or levy at the level of transportation, distribution or processing of the wheat, the amount of the levy being available for complementary payments to farmers. This is not held forth as sound economics; it is held out as an alternative to the effects of high loans and support prices from Commodity Credit Corporation. And it is held out for the same period under which Congress pledged its high supports, and only for that period.

You will ask if we discard parity prices for



farmers at the end of that period. Obviously, no. Parity is a desirable goal. But whether the national economy has a right, much less a duty, to "guarantee" parity to any group of its society, is a doubtful thing. If the farmer has the right to a "guarantee" of parity, why is not the "right" available to every person in every occupation that contributes to the national prosperity? It seems to many of us that our lawmakers, and to that same extent our farm leaders, have put their emphasis on a price-by-law, rather than upon a price-by-demand.

We believe that wheat can be used in much greater quantity than in normal pre-war years, if we make a better diet available in America to the lower income groups, and if we will develop wheat-using industries. Both are possible, and both have been proposed. One of the facts of this past war was the percentage of our young men rejected by the Army because of pre-war years of faulty nutrition. Surely a nation with a surplus of foodstuffs cannot afford to allow any portion of its employed and employable population to work on a sub-standard diet. Nor can we afford to rear children without adequate diets. Availability of a satisfactory diet to many low income groups would immediately and greatly stimulate use of farm products.

IN THE END, industry must provide employment at wages sufficient to allow these groups to purchase their own adequate foods, but for a time government might better subsidize satisfactory diets, than to subsidize an artificial price economy. And industry, we have come to learn, can use our grains. From grains we can make automobile fuel, automobile tires, plastics, medicinals, dry ice and a long list of products that will be more widely

used in a modern world. Right now the use of grains for industrial products seems to revolve around the price factor, but our chemists have only begun to discover uses for our farm products in industry, and the next generation will marvel at how little we know of their potential use. Oil and metals from the ground are mined, and are exhaustible. Starch from grain is inexhaustible.

For the short run, let's examine the return to world prices for grains, with the Government's pledge upheld by supplementary payments from one of the sources we have mentioned. Then for the long run, let us look more toward demand than to the maintenance of an artificial economy, which in the end must break down and hurt the nation.

Officers Elected by Ass'n of Exchanges

Directors of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades met at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6 and elected the following officers for the coming year:

Pres., Ody H. Lamborn, pres. the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange; 1st vice-pres., J. O. McClintock, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade; 2nd vice-pres., Walter H. Mills, vice-pres. General Mills, Inc.; executive vice-pres., J. A. Higgins, Jr., member Board of Managers of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange; sec'y-treas., O. W. Olson, business manager, Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Executive Committee elected: J. O. McClintock, chairman; Gunnard A. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; George Hintz, New York City; Walter H. Mills, J. Hollis Griffin, Chicago, Ill.

Policies and programs were determined by

the directors for the Ass'n over the coming year in behalf of the functioning of the nation's great commodity futures markets in the public welfare. The Board was addressed by the new Governor of the Associated Commodity Exchanges, ex-Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana.

Directors elected representing the constituent exchanges are: Chicago Board of Trade, J. O. McClintock, J. Hollis Griffin; Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., Gunnard A. Johnson, Walter R. Scott; Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Walter H. Mills; Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Maurice Mandeville, O. W. Olson; New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., Charles H. Butcher, George Hintz; New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Incorporated, John C. Gardner, Ody H. Lamborn; New York Produce Exchange, Charles B. Crofton, Laurel Duval.

Joseph F. Henican, of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York City, and Ed Morgenstern, pres. of Robinson Milling Co., Salina, Kan., were elected Class "B" directors.

Seeking to Free Markets from Price Control

Proposals for freeing commodity exchanges and futures markets from wartime price controls as soon as possible were discussed in New York recently by members of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades.

Samuel D. Jackson, who recently was named governor of the organization, told the group that "the public welfare can best be served by seeing to it that commodity markets are left free to perform their proper and valid economic functions, for determining prices upon the application of the principle of supply and demand."

Directors National Association of Commodity Exchanges



In his office in Fort Wayne, Ind., Samuel D. Jackson (seated), governor, Associated Commodity Exchanges. Standing, left to right: Isaac Witkin, president, New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.; Harry C. Schaack, president, Chicago Board of Trade; Harold H. Tearse, president, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Ody H. Lamborn, president, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.; E. R. Jessen, president, Kansas City Board of Trade; Maurice Mandeville, president, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and president National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc.; and J. A. Higgins, Jr., executive vice president of the National Association.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Sadorus, Ill., Dec. 18.—We are getting a touch of old fashioned winter here at the present. Has been down to 5 below zero the last three mornings. It is snowing and blowing now. About 98 per cent of the corn is shucked and in the crib around here. We got all our beans in by Nov. 1. We have the biggest corn crop in history this year. About 20 per cent more than last year. It is good quality from 18.5 per cent to 21 per cent moisture; 52-56 lbs. wt. Bean crop was almost as good as last year, about 2 percent less, I would say.—Sadorus Co-operative Elevator Co., Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr.

State College, Miss.—Oats in several sections of Mississippi are dying from attacks of a plant louse known as the greenbug. A number of complaints have been received, especially from the southern half of the state. The oats begin turning yellow, then reddish-brown as the blades die. Most of the injury occurs on rather thin land, and the only helpful treatment known is the application of a quickly available nitrogen fertilizer, such as sodium nitrate, which helps the plants withstand and outgrow the attacks of the insects. The greenbug is normally held in check by a tiny parasitic wasp which lays eggs in the lice, but temperatures from about 55 to 65 degrees make the wasps inactive without having much effect on the greenbugs which go ahead and multiply. Either freezing weather or very warm weather should improve the situation.—Clay Lyle.

Elkhart, Kan.—A million bushels of mlo maize have been harvested in Morton County estimates W. W. White, county farm agent. The crop averaged 15 to 25 bus. per acre, with a few fields of 40 bus.—G. M. H.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 8.—This is as beautiful a December day as I ever saw and I have been here a long, long time. Sun is shining bright at ten o'clock and we haven't had a cloudy day since Monday. Temperature is 30° above. Corn is coming in in considerable volume, we are getting twice as much as we were a week ago. Corn from the farmers is running from 22 to 25 per cent moisture; nice looking corn, cobs are still very wet. Car loads are getting in are running from 20 to 22.5 per cent, and occasionally a car that runs 23.5 per cent. Drier is running night and day and is going to run all day tomorrow (Sunday). Drove 300 miles this week in western and northern Indiana. Wheat is as

short as ever I saw it at this time of the year, is a wonderful stand and as green as can be. Wherever we drove in the corn belt, cribs were chock full and any amount of rail pens full to the top, and some of them looked like they were 15 ft. tall.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The U.S.D.A. estimates that winter wheat has been seeded on 51,940,000 acres, 8.6 per cent more than last year. The harvest in 1946 may amount to 750,739,000 bus. The condition of the winter wheat crop as of Dec. 1 was reported at 82 per cent of normal, compared with 87 per cent a year ago and 77 per cent for the ten-year average. The percentage of the seeded acreage which may not be harvested for grain was estimated at 11.4 per cent, compared with 6.9 per cent a year ago and 17.3 per cent for the ten-year average.

RYE acreage sown is estimated at 3,721,000, compared with 4,476,000 acres seeded for the 1945 crop and 6,291,000 for the ten-year average. No forecast on rye production was made.

The acreage seeded to rye was 83.1 per cent of plantings for this year's crop and 96.0 per cent of the ten-year average. The condition of the rye crop as of Dec. 1 was placed at 83 per cent of normal, compared with 88 per cent a year ago and 76 per cent for the ten-year average.

Argentina Wheat Crop Below Average

Argentina's 1945 wheat harvest is considerably smaller than the average, but its production of other small grains is somewhat larger, according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The Argentine wheat crop is estimated at 165,749,000 bus. Though slightly larger than the small crop in 1944, it is 35 per cent smaller than the 1938-42 average, chiefly because of reduced acreage and lower per-acre yields. The barley crop, however, is the largest on record, amounting to 46,480,000 bus., and the oats and rye crops are among the largest, totaling 64,898,000 bus. and 16,338,000 bus. respectively.

About 14,184,000 acres were seeded to wheat in Argentina in the current season, compared with an average of 18,333,000 during 1938-42.

Increase in World Flaxseed Production

A 26 per cent increase in world production of flaxseed in 1945 compared with 1944 is reported by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total production is estimated at 156.7 million bushels, which is 10 per cent greater than the 1930-39 average, and 6.3 million bushels more than estimated on Sept. 24, 1945.

Argentina's flaxseed crop, now being harvested, is placed at 55 million bushels in the first official forecast. This is larger than was expected earlier partly because of high per-acre yields. It compares with 31 million bushels in 1944, and a 1935-39 average of 60 million bushels. Argentina's acreage sown to flaxseed is small because of drought at seeding time, but weather during the growing season was favorable.

An estimate of Uruguay's 1945 flaxseed harvest is not yet available but above-average production is expected on the largest acreage since 1939 when the crop exceeded 5 million bushels.

North America's 1945 flaxseed production is placed at 44.4 million bushels, which is 29 per cent more than in 1944, and more than three times the prewar average.

An earlier estimate placing Europe's flaxseed harvest at 7.5 million bushels is unchanged Asia's crop of 16 million bushels, grown mostly in India, is one million smaller than in 1944 and 4 million bushels smaller than the 1935-39 average.

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	6,252,000	2,093,000	967,000	132,000
Ft. Worth	25,200	.....	.....	.....
Indpls.	1,704,000	968,000	848,000	176,200
K. City	1,846,200	2,757,400	806,900	1,360,000
Milwaukee	188,800	38,400	.....	.....
Minn'olis	1,392,000	1,288,500	.....	.....
N. Orleans	.....	.....	273,533	.....
Omaha	486,400	484,162	216,000	236,800
Philadel.	.....	10,210	.....	.....
St. Joseph	463,750	467,250	24,500	28,000
St. Louis	3,002,900	2,899,800	1,010,800	504,000
Toledo	2,329,600	657,000	142,800	331,200
Wichita	108,000	41,600	.....	.....

United States Grain Crops for 60 Years

Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of sorghums, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybean crops of the United States from 1886 to 1945, in bushels, are as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Sorghums for Grain	Wheat Spring	All	Corn, All	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1886	513,540	1,782,767	682,312	23,854	73,502	.....
1887	490,761	1,604,549	696,175	22,548	72,395	.....
1888	423,867	2,250,632	773,139	28,417	75,930	.....
1889	504,370	2,294,289	831,047	29,524	80,790	.....
1890	449,042	1,650,446	609,122	26,378	69,880	.....
1891	677,513	2,355,804	836,789	29,541	94,160	.....
1892	611,854	1,897,412	721,824	28,713	95,170	.....
1893	605,795	1,900,401	707,129	26,700	87,108	.....
1894	541,873	1,615,016	750,009	26,758	74,211	.....
1895	542,119	2,534,762	924,858	29,636	104,475	.....
1896	522,963	2,671,048	774,929	31,858	97,479	.....
1897	606,202	2,287,628	829,525	31,137	102,575	.....
1898	768,148	2,351,323	842,205	29,062	98,174	.....
1899	655,143	2,645,796	937,173	28,001	118,161	.....
1900	630,315	2,641,978	945,483	27,413	96,588	.....
1901	762,546	1,715,552	799,812	30,773	123,800	.....
1902	686,959	2,773,954	1,076,399	33,877	146,207	.....
1903	663,115	2,515,093	885,469	28,932	149,335	.....
1904	555,571	2,636,624	1,011,556	28,461	166,103	.....
1905	706,026	2,954,148	1,104,395	31,173	171,639	.....
1906	740,598	3,032,910	1,022,715	29,609	179,148	.....
1907	621,764	2,613,797	801,144	28,247	150,534	.....
1908	642,818	2,566,742	829,308	28,650	170,780	.....
1909	417,796	2,611,157	1,013,909	30,083	173,069	.....
1910	429,875	1,950,601	1,106,162	29,098	142,419	.....
1911	428,740	1,894,626	1,013,909	31,398	145,074	.....
1912	402,703	327,308	1,353,273	37,911	106,927	.....
1913	501,339	249,862	1,039,131	40,390	158,820	.....
1914	670,945	226,542	1,066,328	42,120	177,712	.....
1915	640,565	388,072	1,008,637	46,751	206,976	.....
1916	456,118	178,454	1,245,206	43,089	159,157	.....
1917	389,956	229,834	1,090,212	60,321	182,209	.....
1918	556,506	347,624	1,044,249	83,421	225,067	.....
1919	748,480	203,637	1,066,603	78,635	311,086	.....
1920	613,227	270,060	1,444,291	61,615	171,012	.....
1921	602,793	216,171	1,045,270	61,023	132,702	.....
1922	571,459	275,190	1,147,905	100,986	152,908	.....
1923	555,299	204,133	1,227,184	65,961	165,994	.....
1924	671,558	268,533	1,424,422	69,076	167,314	4,947
1925	401,116	268,025	1,400,336	42,779	192,779	4,875
1926	631,950	201,183	1,574,511	55,366	164,467	5,233
1927	617,868	397,067	1,491,341	62,111	240,057	8,938
1928	577,417	335,544	1,274,335	38,591	329,625	7,880
1929	586,055	226,125	1,118,414	35,182	280,242	9,999
1930	631,205	258,497	1,277,379	46,275	303,752	18,471
1931	817,962	114,259	1,268,509	32,290	198,543	16,758
1932	478,291	267,497	1,246,548	40,639	302,042	14,975
1933	350,792	175,183	1,351,858	31,550	155,837	15,491
1934	405,552	91,377	1,377,126	16,045	118,348	23,095
1935	465,319	161,025	1,296,659	58,597	285,774	44,378
1936	519,013	107,448	1,524,317	26,554	147,452	29,983
1937	685,102	188,991	1,644,993	49,449	219,635	45,272
1938	686,637	241,164	1,542,238	65,039	252,139	62,729
1939	589,151	161,540	1,619,137	32,243	276,229	87,489
1940	80,762	589,151	1,619,137	40,601	309,235	77,374
1941	107,782	671,293	1,744,248	25,872	284,426	122,863
1942	106,770	703,253	1,716,107	45,191	358,709	106,712
1943	103,168	629,606	1,716,107	67,341	426,150	209,159
1944	181,756	764,073	1,716,107	30,781	322,187	195,762
1945	95,599	823,177	1,716,107	26,354	322,961	191,722

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Helena, Ark., Dec. 5.—Ten to 25 per cent of the Arkansas rice crop remains to be harvested, the Agri. Depts. Production and Marketing Adm. reported today.—F. J. P.

Tacoma, Wash.—S. S. "Jim Bridger" has moved into the Shafer Dock No. 2 to load wheat for China. The El Salvador Victory, Washington Dimond Co. ship will load wheat at Port Grain dock for shipment to the East coast.—F. K. H.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Buffalo experienced its worst storm in history over the weekend with 48 inches of snow falling in 51 hours. The blizzard will hold up the movement of grains for the eastern seaboard as well as flour and millfeeds.

Sadorus, Ill., Dec. 18.—We had plenty of cars all fall for the grain movement. No delays at all. There hasn't been any truckers up here since the new crop started, and don't want any.—Sadorus Co-operative Elevator Co., Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—For the crop year Aug. 1, 1945, to Dec. 7, grain receipts in this market reached 107,001,000 bus., while shipments topped this by some 6,000,000 bus. for total of 113,374,000 bus. In the like period in 1944 receipts amounted to 97,258,000 bus. and shipments, 83,141,000 bus.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—November grain receipts totaled 24,376,645 bus. and shipments, 34,748,290 bus.—Same month last year receipts ran 23,264,945 bus. and shipments, 26,389,625. Current receipts are disappointing and mainly go to apply on earlier to arrive sales leaving little open for offerings buyers. Oats have been in strong demand at high prices but with navigation closed buyers show sign of backing away which may leave the market slack. Wheat and flax holding mostly at ceiling.—F. G. C.

Chicago, Ill.—During 1945 Chicago received by lake 9,899,000 bus. grain and shipped 13,444,000 bus., against 47,771,000 bus. received and 7,238,000 bus. shipped during 1944. Included in the receipts were 6,696,000 bus. oats and 1,985,000 bus. rye from Fort William-Port Arthur. Buffalo took most of the grain, 9,536,000 bus., 4,159,000 being wheat, 2,948,000 corn, 521,000 oats and 1,908,000 bus. Oswego took 1,168,000 bus. wheat and rye. Toronto 110,000 corn and 920,000 soybeans, Toledo 612,000 wheat and 82,000 corn, Erie 269,000 bus. wheat, Milwaukee 225,000 bus. barley and Port Colborne 91,000 bus. soybeans, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 15.—The delay in the corn movement getting underway, and the fact that it is becoming more questionable as to whether corn will ever be in free supply, has caused feed manufacturers to use more oats. Receipts and disappearance of oats have made a record for recent years. With the large number of chickens and milk cows on farms in the east, the demand for oats will continue heavy; it is indeed fortunate that the 1945 oats crop was not only large but of exceptionally high quality. This year's good oats crop will likely have considerable influence for an increase in the 1946 acreage, especially since higher yields and better quality seed varieties are now available.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 14.—The movement of wheat so far this season is ahead of a year ago it was indicated by car inspections at the Spokane terminal, for November reached 1,457, bringing the total to date 8,229 against 6,400 a year ago. Grainhouses attributed the enlarged movement to government shipments of wheat abroad. Increased domestic milling demand also is a factor. Portland is the second terminal in the Pacific northwest in volume of inspections with 1,363 for last month and 5,115 for the season. A larger movement of wheat to California is indicated, according to wheat brokers. When more cargo ships are available grain dealers look for a large amount of wheat to roll to the Orient. Pasco inspections for November amounted to 1,244 cars. Montana wheat inspected in the Pacific Northwest since July 1 numbered 1,906 carloads.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 15.—We are handling all the corn that our plant can dry and it is gaining nothing in dryness from the country. There are no oats or wheat moving, in fact in our particular part of Indiana the oats and wheat are pretty well off the farms, altho some of our managers think when we go into January there will be some move. Farmers are trying to delay delivery until they get into the new tax year, they are tax conscious just like the rest of us.—Goodrich Bros. Co., F. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 13.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Dec. 6, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 4,895,111; oats, 1,581,573; barley, 1,045,926; rye, 30,635; flaxseed, 55,283; since Aug. 1 as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 160,484,440 (197,476,734); oats, 43,044,397 (35,171,794); barley, 50,108,145 (52,708,645); rye, 2,482,358 (2,411,384); flaxseed, 4,284,890 (6,242,854).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

Milwaukee, Wis.—During 1945 Milwaukee received by water 3,328,042 bus. of grain and shipped 5,957,597 bus., compared with 7,283,529 bus. received and 2,809,815 bus. shipped during 1944. Of the receipts barley comprised

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	228,229	738,741	.....	.....
Chicago	10,546,000	14,593,000	3,883,000	6,169,000
Duluth—				
Superior	19,435	455,990	.....	315,310
Ft. Wm.	.....	39,882	1,607	4,956
Ft. Worth	53,000	228,000	12,000	12,000
Indpls.	2,582,300	2,905,200	1,283,800	1,360,000
K. City	2,887,900	6,249,600	1,230,000	2,895,000
Milwaukee	682,640	952,880	47,790	143,370
Minn'olis	1,854,400	1,564,800	1,176,000	1,184,000
N. Orleans	68,212	778,584	43,500	644,971
Omaha	3,081,363	3,056,400	3,294,000	2,448,000
Philadel.	235,247	180,260	116,403	244,103
Portland	38,120	38,222	.....	.....
St. Joseph	76,000	89,500	1,049,800	751,000
St. Louis	2,377,100	4,215,700	1,299,800	1,618,400
Superior	15,823	482,559	.....	322,011
Toledo	483,200	542,400	163,200	172,800
Wichita	3,400	51,200	3,400	8,400

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	30,175	112,601	.....	.....
Chicago	781,000	434,000	352,000	536,000
Duluth—				
Superior	65,960	434,160	.....	348,785
Ft. Wm.	702,656	442,785	1,133,873	1,242,415
Ft. Worth	4,500	4,500	25,500	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	6,250	.....	.....
Indian'olis	3,000	.....	21,800	3,600
K. City	64,500	105,000	60,000	10,500
Milwaukee	36,620	6,480	37,620	6,130
Minn'olis	814,400	275,200	440,000	235,400
Omaha	265,361	165,600	302,573	136,800
Philadel.	592,001	.....	327,998	.....
Portland	82	2,413	.....	.....
St. Joseph	19,030	1,730	17,800	3,460
St. Louis	25,500	49,500	37,500	7,500
Superior	5,489	164,523	.....	106,271
Wichita	.....	.....	1,700	.....

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	31,699	22,953	.....	.....
Chicago	1,311,000	1,811,000	774,000	610,000
Duluth—				
Superior	1,686,940	6,785,545	1,899,575	3,779,310
Ft. Wm.	9,045,015	2,022,509	8,867,690	11,171,239
Ft. Worth	48,000	62,400	6,400	25,600
Hutchinson	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Indian'olis	14,000	.....	.....	.....
K. City	403,600	227,200	417,600	358,400
Milw'kee	493,200	3,258,450	1,374,120	790,020
Minn'olis	4,861,800	2,779,200	3,706,200	3,497,400
N. Orleans	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Omaha	530,000	300,000	406,200	388,150
Portland	164,207	120,385	9,583	.....
St. Joseph	125,400	28,000	72,200	32,300
St. Louis	179,800	200,600	315,800	129,600
Superior	1,044,869	3,192,545	1,621,959	1,621,657
Toledo	75,000	76,500	64,500	52,500
Wichita	.....	8,000	3,200	6,400

3,063,064 bus., 2,182,967 bus. coming from Ft. William, 655,246 from Duluth-Superior and 224,851 bus. from Chicago. Of the shipments this year Buffalo took 4,286,091 bus. wheat, 105,023 bus. corn and 112,000 bus. barley; Oswego took 225,000 bus. wheat, Erie 265,983 and Toledo 963,500 bus., as reported by H. A. Plumb, sec'y of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 30, 1945, had completed 32,298 loans on 53,109,584 bus. of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$71,530,340.7. The average amount advanced was \$1.347 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 123,256 loans had been completed on 160,097,226 bus. Loans by states follow:

	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)
California	46	191,109	48,146
Colorado	777	579,271	1,06,995
Delaware	258	.....	148,461
Idaho	2,320	1,133,913	3,831,899
Illinois	10	.....	9,025
Indiana	15	4,930	1,613
Iowa	40	393	81,235
Kansas	4,386	3,196,928	3,895,544
Kentucky	19	.....	1,06,995
Maryland	475	.....	245,011
Michigan	329	69,197	82,465
Minnesota	1,045	198,606	358,907
Missouri	33	1,838	22,812
Montana	831	1,035,071	723,538
Nebraska	2,778	1,908,468	1,952,257
New Jersey	2	.....	1,188
New Mexico	21	15,777	35,000
New York	3	.....	1,986
No. Carolina	1	535	.....
No. Dakota	5,303	2,629,466	2,561,738
Ohio	634	32,977	336,072
Oklahoma	1,755	231,423	1,899,650
Oregon	2,353	1,011,198	5,872,487
Pennsylvania	188	575	66,000
So. Dakota	3,083	2,469,568	745,777
Tennessee	228	.....	70,109
Texas	972	202,213	1,483,543
Utah	163	821,805	112,712
Virginia	55	667	22,988
Washington	3,952	1,619,540	10,771,595
Wyoming	176	306,318	37,108
Total	32,298	17,201,278	35,908,306

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	627,308	134,608	691,271	.....
Chicago	2,025,000	1,345,000	2,849,000	1,064,000
Duluth—				
Superior	3,440,530	1,632,321	.....	1,692,520
Ft. Wm.	6,369,000	5,637,000	10,098,945	16,081,000
Ft. Worth	166,000	98,000	128,000	54,000
Indian'olis	380,004	55,000	432,500	555,000
K. City	768,000	248,000	798,000	224,000
Milwaukee	312,800	20,700	330,125	33,250
Minn'olis	7,111,300	3,206,400	4,984,800	3,764,800
N. Orleans	76,259	.....	71,343	30,000
Omaha	1,137,400	341,000	1,214,700	884,625
Philadel.	451,558	22,431	525,115	19,925
Portland	118,654	96,734	.....	.....
St. Joseph	413,000	405,920	87,320	101,480
St. Louis	627,300	483,600	705,600	556,000
Superior	2,212,038	975,277	2,997,463	733,809
Toledo	172,200	44,100	136,500	119,700
Wichita	4,000	1,600	12,000	.....

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	9,657,492	3,152,347	8,315,041	2,459,351
Chicago	1,810,000	3,005,000	1,874,000	4,226,000
Duluth—				
Superior	16,597,370	13,373,325	27,799,975	19,076,600
Ft. Wm.	29,968,899	45,978,549	60,368,948	48,064,035
Ft. Worth	1,093,400	494,200	1,285,200	985,200
Hutchinson	1,657,500	2,665,700	302,400	313,600
Indian'olis	324,000	712,800	.....	.....
Kan. City	4,301,600	5,673,600	8,702,300	5,763,000
Milw'kee	1,140,800	888,095	1,468,950	1,418,080
Minn'olis	10,796,800	7,355,200	7,044,800	5,915,200
N. Or'ns	1,664,912	.....	3,399,092	73,200
Omaha	1,633,700	539,119	3,444,800	1,122,325
Philadel.	4,483,128	2,193,347	3,865,289	1,294,577
Portland	2,047,497	434,662	1,278,559	.....
St. Joseph	767,440	89,570	1,049,800	76,500
St. Louis	1,948,400	4,486,200	2,534,100	4,367,300
Superior	8,593,471	5,980,238	14,352,631	7,271,153
Toledo	2,443,810	1,331,220	1,813,900	673,200
Wichita	1,371,600	1,725,500	2,115,000	2,079,100

GRAIN MUST NOT BE SHIPPED In Interstate Commerce Without Federal Grading

United States Department of Agriculture, before the Secretary of Agriculture. In re Toledo Grain Elevator and Eastern Grain Growers, Respondents. GS Docket No. 59. Preliminary Statement, Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Order.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This is a proceeding under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71-87). It was instituted by a number of letters issued on April 25, 1945, by the Director of the Office of Marketing Services, which has now been succeeded as complainant by the Production and Marketing Administration. The letters were sent to the Toledo Grain Elevator, Toledo, O., to Eastern Grain Growers, Hagerstown, Md., here considered the respondents, and to others interested in the transactions involved. Respondents were charged with misrepresenting the grade of soybeans shipped in interstate commerce, and were notified that hearings would be held in Toledo and Hagerstown before a representative of complainant. With each letter was sent a copy of the Director's designation of John B. Poindexter, Office of the Solicitor, to hold the hearings as examiner.

The Toledo hearing was held on May 8, 9 and 10, 1945. R. C. Mill of the Chicago office, Office of Marketing Services, appeared for complainant, and Joseph O. Eppstein and Harold Sivers, Toledo attorneys, appeared for Toledo Grain Elevator. At the Hagerstown hearing, held on May 11 and 12, 1945, Mr. Mill appeared for complainant, Mr. Sivers for Toledo Grain Elevator, and Leon Miller, a Hagerstown attorney, for Eastern Grain Growers. At the hearings considerable testimony was heard concerning methods of sampling and testing grain, inspections of the soybeans involved, contracts and disputes between the respondents and another, etc. Complainant presented 107 documentary exhibits and Toledo Grain Elevator 21, many of which contained a number of separate sheets. Some of the facts were and still are disputed, but those which we consider material to this decision, shown below in the Findings of Fact, are either undisputed or overwhelmingly established by the record, and it would serve no useful purpose to analyze or describe the voluminous evidence here.

At the close of the hearing the examiner gave the parties 30 days to file briefs. Neither respondent submitted a brief, but complainant filed one, contending that the record established fraudulent violation of the act by Toledo Grain Elevator.

As the rules of practice applicable to proceedings under the Grain Standards Act (7 CFR, Cum. Supp., 26.77-26.79) do not provide for an examiner's report, which is required in most of the adversary proceedings decided in this office, the examiner prepared a Tentative Order to which the parties might except, and on Sept. 21, 1945, submitted it here for issuance. (See *In re Burns Grain Co.*, 3 A.D. 583.) On Sept. 24 it was issued as received. In it the examiner recommended conclusions that Toledo Grain Elevator violated the act by representing that the soybeans were of a certain grade when some were of a different grade and some were uninspected, and that Eastern Grain Growers did not violate the act because in reselling by grade it had relied upon the other respondent's representations. He proposed an order that the facts be published. Toledo Grain Elevator filed exceptions and a brief on Oct. 30, 1945. Thereafter the record was submitted to this office, where this decision has been prepared.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. At all times material herein Respondent Toledo Grain Elevator was a partnership doing business in Toledo, Ohio. It was composed of

Charles W. Elliott, John W. Luscombe, and Leon Gove, partners. It is stated in the brief filed by it on Oct. 30, 1945, that the partnership has now been dissolved and its business assigned to an Ohio corporation.

2. At all times material herein Respondent Eastern Grain Growers was a West Virginia corporation doing business in Hagerstown, Md.

3. On Aug. 3, 1943, Toledo Grain Elevator shipped in car NYC 93260 a carload of soybeans from Toledo to Eastern Grain Growers at Hagerstown, representing by description on the shipping documents that they were of the grade No. 2 Yellow, but they had been officially inspected on the preceding day and certified to the shipper as No. 3 Yellow.

4. On Sept. 2 and 17, 1943, Toledo Grain Elevator made two similar shipments, in other cars, representing as No. 2 Yellow soybeans which had been officially inspected and certified to it as No. 3 Yellow.

5. During November, 1943, Toledo Grain Elevator made 30 other similar shipments, in other cars, representing as No. 2 Yellow soybeans which had been officially inspected and certified to it as No. 3 Yellow as to 25 of the carloads, and as No. 2 Yellow, Dockage 1%, as to the other 5.

6. During July and August, 1943, Toledo Grain Elevator made 13 similar shipments, in other cars, representing as No. 2 Yellow soybeans which had not been officially inspected and graded.

7. Eastern Grain Growers sold the soybeans mentioned above to Soya Corporation of America at Hagerstown, representing them as they had been represented to it by Toledo Grain Elevator.

8. Toledo is a place at which there is an inspector licensed under the act, but Hagerstown is not.

CONCLUSIONS

Except under certain conditions not existing here, 7 USC 77 (section 5 of the act) makes it unlawful to represent that any grain shipped in interstate commerce is of a grade "other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued" pursuant to the act. Describing as No. 2 Yellow the uninspected soybeans and the soybeans officially certified as No. 3 Yellow clearly violated this provision. The section then authorizes publication of the facts if the grain "has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale under any name, description, or designation which is false or misleading . . ." This authorizes publication of the facts concerning the false and misleading representations, and publication should be ordered.

Toledo Grain Elevator contends that its contracts for sale with Eastern Grain Growers, made before the grain was shipped, did not call for a specific grade, but only for a certain moisture content, and that its use of the term No. 2 Yellow was not calculated to deceive and did not deceive the purchaser, because inspection at destination was allowed and the purchaser knew that the contracts did not call for No. 2 Yellow. It says that there was no misrepresentation relied upon by anyone who did not have the right to inspect the grain. We do not find anything in the statute which would excuse a clearly false description simply because it did not actually deceive some specific person or class. What the terms of the contracts were, and what happened to the grain and why, are immaterial for present purposes, and we find it unnecessary to decide these disputed questions.

Toledo Grain Elevator claims that it was charged with misrepresenting on the basis that the soybeans were rejected because of their moisture content, and it counters with the charge that the rejection was not for moisture

content but because of the purchaser's financial condition. The charges of misrepresentation are not limited to any such basis. This is not a reparation proceeding in which we must decide whether one party has a claim for damages against another, and we are not here concerned with whether contracts to sell soybeans were performed or breached. We stress this point because much of the testimony indicates that some of the parties are under the impression that this proceeding simply involves a dispute between the two respondents and Soya Corporation of America. Toledo Grain Elevator argues in its brief that this is a private business transaction in which the parties have worked out and settled their differences, and that the situation calls for no Government interference. The dispute and settlement do not affect the falsity of the representations made nor excuse the violations of the statute, and we do not see that they are material.

While Eastern Grain Growers falsely described the grain in its sales to Soya Corporation of America, the record indicates that it relied upon the descriptions it received from Toledo Grain Elevator, not knowing they were incorrect. It did not know that it was misrepresenting, and if its use of the descriptions constituted violations, they were unintentional and merely technical.

ORDER

The findings and circumstances stated in this decision shall be published.

Copies of this decision shall be served upon the two respondents by registered mail or in person, and upon the complainant.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of November, 1945.

/S/ Thomas J. Flavin,
Judicial Officer.

Soybean Crushing Capacity

By EDWARD G. SCHIFFMAN of Farm Credit Administration

On Oct. 1, 1945, there were 116 soybean oil mills in operation in the 16 states which this report covers, with an estimated annual capacity, based on 330 days of operation, of approximately 154,000,000 bus. Of this capacity, 41,000,000 bus., or 27 per cent, was of the solvent type. In addition there were nine mills under construction. The capacity of these new mills under construction plus the additional capacity under construction by mills already in operation amounted to approximately 16,000,000 bus., bringing the total capacity in operation and under construction to 170,000,000 bus. Of this total, 51,000,000 bus., or 30 per cent, is of the solvent type.

Despite the greater efficiency of the solvent method of extraction there was under construction on Oct. 1, 1945, screw press or expeller capacity of approximately 6,000,000 bus. The trend toward solvent equipment is obvious, however, as on Oct. 1 only 27 per cent of the capacity in operation was of the solvent type, whereas 64 per cent of the total capacity under construction on this date was of the solvent type. Several processors are now developing plans for changing over from mechanical screw press operations to solvent extractor equipment, and some have already made the change and are only awaiting an opportune time to discontinue their screw press or expeller operations. Many others, however, have made no such plans, with the result that one of the most difficult adjustment problems confronting the industry will be that resulting from the great differences in efficiency and therefore competitive position of mills using the two different types of equipment.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Benton, Ark.—Joe Blakley, 54, in the feed business here for 20 years, died Nov. 18.—P. J. P.

Wilson, Ark.—The Helena Cotton Oil Co. will construct here a \$250,000 plant to process cotton seed early in the new year.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Farm Bureau has been granted a charter here with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000.—P. J. P.

Helena, Ark.—The Helena Cotton Oil Co. will start construction of a \$250,000 plant here soon after the first of the year, J. B. Lambert, president of the company, announced. A similar plant will be built at Wilson. The plant will be the first in the nation to use the solvent method which has been developed by the Allis-Chalmers Co., he stated, and follows the successful experimentation which has been conducted during the past year at a pilot plant in Wilson. The new method involves the use of a liquid solvent to extract the oil from the cottonseed and extracts over 99 per cent of the oil from the meal for a considerably higher yield over the present method which leaves at least six per cent of the oil in the meal, Mr. Lambert stated. As a result of the increased extraction of oil, a better grade of meal also results, he said. The company expects to process about one-third of its cottonseed by this new method next year. It will continue to use its old plant until full production can be obtained in the new structure. Since purchase of the company from the Blanton Co., St. Louis, Mo., by a group of Phillips County farmers three years ago, the present plant has doubled production. Other improvements made include construction of a 12,000-ton storage building. The same group of planters interested in this mill has started construction of a \$150,000 fertilizer mixing industry here, operating as the Delta Fertilizer Co.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—A proposed transaction whereby the Ralston Purina Co. would purchase all assets and assume all liabilities of the Taylor Milling Corp. has been approved by the directors of both companies and is subject to the approval of the stockholders of the Taylor Milling Co. until Dec. 20. The Ralston proposal, if accepted, will liquidate the Taylor organization and there will be no transfer of stock. The 100,000 shares outstanding will be paid for on the basis of book value of approximately \$28.50 a share, H. V. Mootbar, pres. of Taylor Milling Co., stated. Date for the proposed acquisition is at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1945. Principal stockholders are J. Hartley Taylor, chairman of the board, and N. B. Taylor, sec'y-treas.

Pomona, Cal.—The Bell Grain & Milling Co. is building a feed mill and storage building in the rear of its present establishment. The plant is scheduled for completion in time for installation of new and fully modern machinery and start of operation about Jan. 1. The building, of frame construction with metal sheathing, will be 28x77 ft. and 62 ft. high. O. H. Malzahn is in charge of construction. The new building will complete the Bell plant which has been under development at the site since the first of the year. With completion and equipping of the mill the firm will resume its full services, halted by fire in January, 1944, including the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds and grinding grain for the poultry and dairy busi-

nesses. Bruce and Boyd Bell, brothers, are partners in the business.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—D. T. Harris, local manager of Kerr, Gifford & Co., was elected president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. Eris R. Holden of Hallet-Carey, Ltd., is new vice-pres.; H. W. Cameron was re-elected sec'y-treas.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Economy Feed Mills has been purchased by Carl Timme who will continue to operate without change of firm name.

Denver, Colo.—Monaghan, Miller, Connell Grain Co. has opened for business in the Ferguson Bldg. Members of the firm are J. H. and N. M. Monaghan, Herbert L. Miller and Leo Connell.

Monte Vista, Colo.—The Monte Vista Flour Mills Co. recently erected 10 steel bins, with 1,650 bus. capacity each, to provide additional storage for seed grains. Seed wheat, barley and oats will be stored there until the grain is removed for cleaning and planting.

Loveland, Colo.—Our company, which has been operating in temporary quarters, soon will be doing business in our new plant. Our new concrete elevator and feed mill is about completed, and our warehouse is under construction.—T. S. Dine, gen. mgr., Big Thompson Milling & Elevtr. Co.

Olathe, Colo.—Floyd Fluke has been named manager of the D. S. Mitchell & Co. mill. He is an experienced man in cleaning seeds and feed grinding. Roy Davis, who has been in charge of the mill since the purchase from Sam Harris a few months ago, will remain with the Mitchell company in Delta in the appliance shop.

Grand Junction, Colo.—W. W. Campbell, after 48 years with the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., is retiring from active duty and will take a well earned rest altho he will continue in an advisory capacity. Vernon D. Howey, recently returned from service and formerly employed at the Monte Vista Mill, succeeds him. Mr. Howey also will supervise the branch elevators at Delta and Montrose. Mr. Campbell, affectionately known as "Billy" to his many friends in the grain trade, has played a leading part in developing the milling industry on the Western Slope. He served several terms as president of the Western Colorado Millers Ass'n.

ILLINOIS

Cisne, Ill.—Ledbetter Bros. recently put in operation a new mill for custom grinding and feed mixing.

Jacob, Ill.—Paul M. Estel, 64, who had operated a grain elevator here for 30 years, died at his home Nov. 23.—P. J. P.

Congerville, Ill.—Emil Stohl has purchased the local grain elevator from Wilbert Mosiman which he sold to Mr. Mosiman early in 1943.—P. J. P.

Farmer City, Ill.—The Gring & McCord Elevtr. Co. has appointed Stanley D. Hamman assistant manager. He will have charge of accounting records.—P. J. P.

Witt, Ill.—Henry Ernst, formerly a partner in the Witt Elevator, died Dec. 1. Since retiring from the grain business several years ago he had devoted his time to farm and real estate holdings.—H. H. H.

New Baden, Ill.—Lorraine (Ray) Haas of New Baden and Cornelius Voegelé of Smithton will establish a mill here for the grinding of alfalfa into meal and expect to have the plant in operation by Jan. 1.—P. J. P.

Mascoutah, Ill.—The P. H. Postel Mfg. Co. is building a soybean mill and large elevator. The company's present plant will be modernized to meet milling competition in domestic and bakery flours and in mixed feeds.

Paxton, Ill.—Lyle Hollis, who came here two years ago as manager of the Paxton Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., has resigned and will leave the middle of December for Hubbard, Ia., to become manager of a co-operative bean mill.—P. J. P.

Galesburg, Ill.—Grover Fisher, a grain man of 30 years experience has been named manager of the Ozier-Kelsey Grain Co. elevator. Cecil R. Ozier, Champaign contractor, recently purchased the partnership interest of Paul Kelsey in the business.

Shawneetown, Ill.—The home of C. P. Pötter, manager of the Shawneetown Elevtr. Co., was damaged by a fire Nov. 23; loss estimated at \$1,500 on building and \$500 on contents. The fire is believed to have started from an overheated stove.—P. J. P.

Melvin, Ill.—D. E. Coatz, claiming to represent the Trade Service Co. is collecting for subscriptions from Illinois grain dealers without any authority from us and without remitting any funds to pay for the subscriptions.—Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated.

Morris, Ill.—Rosenbaum Bros., Inc., are building a 100,000-bu. grain elevator on the site of the old tannery, 50 ft. north of the river bank. Docks have been built for shipment of grain by water and a switch track laid to the site from the Rock Island terminal.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank Ware, 63, manager of Barnstable-Ware Co., grain, feed and seed dealer, died unexpectedly Nov. 23. Mr. Ware, active in the grain trade for years, at one time was interested in elevators at Butler, Coffey, Irving and Donnelson, Ill.—H. H. H.

White Heath, Ill.—Cecil R. Ozier of Champaign has purchased the partnership interest of Paul Kelsey in the White Heath Grain & Supply Co. and in the Ozier-Kelsey Grain Co. at Galesburg, operators of grain elevators. Ozier and Kelsey have operated the White Heath concern as a partnership since 1944 and the Galesburg business for more than a year. James L. Lair has been engaged as manager of the White Heath Grain & Supply Co.—P. J. P.

Hillsboro, Ill.—At a meeting of officers and directors of the Barnstable group of companies new officers were elected as follows: For the Barnstable-Ware firm of Hillsboro Roy Hewitt was elected pres., C. W. Barnstable, vice-pres., and Hal Whitten, sec'y and treas. Hal Whitten will be general manager of the Hewitt Produce Co. and Roy Hewitt general manager of the Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. For the Barnstable Supply Co. of Hillsboro and Litchfield, C. W. Barnstable of Nokomis was elected pres., Hal Whitten of Hillsboro vice-pres., and W. F. Allen of Litchfield sec'y and treasurer.—P. J. P.

Xenia, Ill.—The feed store of Basil Bright was destroyed by fire Nov. 22. Mr. Bright had moved into the building and reopened his business just a few weeks before the fire.—P. J. P.

Woodson, Ill.—The Woodson Farmers Elevator Co., at its annual meeting Nov. 27, announced a three per cent dividend and distributed patronage dividend checks.—P. J. P.

Vienna, Ill.—Ed Bellamy, 75, who had been in the feed and milling business here for 24 years, died Dec. 5. He had sold his business just a few days before his death to Leslie Hogshhead and retired because of ill health.—P. J. P.

Melvin, Ill.—An unauthorized traveling man who has been collecting for subscriptions to the Journal in Illinois has been operating in the neighborhood of this town. If you must patronize these traveling fakers, please pay them by check made payable to our order, then they will be put to the task of committing forgery, a penitentiary offense if they endorse the check.—Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Pekin, Ill.—The directors of the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. at a meeting held here Dec. 3 voted an 8 per cent dividend and a 1.5c refund a bushel to all who sold grain to the firm during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. The following amounts of grain were handled during the year: Corn, 1,203,135 bus.; oats, 67,438 bus.; wheat, 187,279 bus.; soybeans, 209,810 bus.; rye, 1,937 bus.; screenings, 4,214 bus.—P. J. P.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Steel for the new Cargill, Inc., elevator, which is to be built on a site just west of the river bridge along the south bank of the Illinois River, arrived, to be used for the steel piling on the bank, as foundation supports. There is considerable filling to be done along the river bank at this spot to raise the site above flood water. Some work may be done this winter if weather conditions permit.

Lexington, Ill.—A. P. Schantz recently sold his elevator, lumber and coal business to N. R. Peine of Minier, who will take possession early in January. Mr. Schantz began business here Dec. 4, 1910, under the name of The Lexington Grain Co. In 1919 he built a new elevator and the name of the firm was changed to The A. P. Schantz Co., under which name it has become one of the largest local enterprises. Mr. Schantz will remain here and will maintain an office in the F. W. Meyer building he recently bought and is remodeling. Mr. Peine is president of the Farmers State Bank of Minier and has long been in the lumber and coal business also. Lt. Gilbert S. Peine, a son, will operate the local business under the firm name of Peine Grain Co. of Lexington. He is now on his way home from Germany where he served with the U. S. Army Intelligence Corps.

CHICAGO NOTES

Clement, Curtis & Co., have moved to larger quarters on the third floor of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Among new members recently enrolled in the Board of Trade were Henry H. Cate, Dallas, Tex., and Gordon B. Austin, Chicago.

Edmund T. Miller, 61, retired vice-pres. of Hately Bros. Co. and a former member of the Board of Trade, died Dec. 11 in St. Luke's Hospital.

Chicago Board of Trade directors ruled that, effective Dec. 13, no new commitments may be made in December wheat, corn and barley futures except by traders who intend to make delivery and have contract grades of grain available. Any other trading in these futures must be for liquidation.

The grain futures market on the Board of Trade will be closed officially during Monday, Dec. 24, while the market for spot grain will remain open, by vote of the directors.

Shortage of feed supplies and inability to trade led to the closing of the Newsome Feed Co.'s local office. W. B. Swygard, manager, is engaging in another line of business.

By action of Chicago Board of Trade directors Dec. 8, effective Dec. 10, there can be no trading in December wheat, corn and barley except for liquidation purposes, but new sales can be made against grain actually in position for delivery.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted 483 to 26 to amend its charter, broadening its powers to acquire stock of the Chicago Board of Trade Safe Deposit Co., owner of the Board of Trade Building, at a recent meeting. The members voted 463 to 25 to buy all stock of the Safe Deposit Co., now owner of the building.

J. O. McClintock, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, was elected first vice-pres. of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades at a meeting of its directors in Chicago recently. Ody H. Lamborn, head of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, was named president; O. W. Olson, business manager of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, sec'y and treasurer.

The Nominating Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade Dec. 5 submitted its recommendations covering candidates to be voted on by the membership of the Ass'n on Jan. 14, as follows: For pres., Harry C. Schaack, present incumbent; first vice-pres., Richard F. Uhlmann (renominated); 2nd vice-pres., J. O. McClintock. For directors, to serve for three years: Homer P. Hargrave, Lee H. Wagner, George W. Altorfer, John R. Murray and Albert C. Fischer. To serve three years on the nominating committee were named Adam J. Riffel and William Enke, Jr. Nominations to the Committee of Appeals were: Gilbert D. Mathy, L. A. Laybourn, Edward Niefert, Clarence Rowland, Jr., and Ernest C. Brunke. For the Committee of Arbitration the names of the following have been submitted: Paul W. Joslyn, Elmer E. Tremaine, Arthur I. Bailer, Gardner B. Van Ness, Jr., and William J. Walton.—F. C. Bisson, Dir. of Public Relations.

Wm. F. Shanahan, 70, who was engaged in grain inspection work since the age of 15, died Dec. 13. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., he started as a clerk in the weighing department of the Buffalo Grain Exchange; later he was a sampler in the Buffalo Corn Exchange. In 1913 Mr. Shanahan was appointed aid in grain standardization and served in the Decatur, Ill., office until 1916, when the Grain Standards Act was passed. He then was assigned to establish various supervision offices, and was the first supervisor at Cincinnati, Peoria, Toledo and Pittsburgh. He was called to the Field Headquarters in Chicago when that office was established in 1919, where he was curator of the extensive grain variety files, and prepared display cabinets and type trays which were furnished to all grain inspection and supervision departments in the United States, and all grain exchanges in foreign countries. His most recent contribution was the preparation of 400 display cards showing the classes of beans covered by the U. S. Standards. An expert in grain classification, he had the patience which was so necessary in his work. He retired from service Nov. 30, 1945, on his 70th birthday.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—Andrew Koerner, 69, co-owner of Koerner Bros. feed store, died recently.

Greenwood, Ind.—Everett Wiley and his son, Julian, repurchased the feed store from Marley Laster.

Dixon, Ind.—The Monroeville Co-operative Exchange has its new cob burner in operation. An office will be built.—A. E. L.

Clymers (Logansport p.o.) Ind.—The Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. elevator recently was painted with aluminum making it very attractive.—A. E. L.

Lincoln, Ind.—The Lincoln Elevator Co. recently installed a new electric truck hoist; a new hammer mill and mixer will be installed later.—A. E. L.

Fairmount, Ind.—The Fairmount Grain Co.'s new elevator has been completed, built on the site of the structure that was lost in a recent \$25,000 fire.

Marengo, Ind.—Marengo Milling Co. has been purchased by John Vance of Milltown, who will operate the business, grinding, shelling popcorn, and later making meal.

Monroe, Ind.—Fire broke out in the cupola of the Farm Bureau elevator at 7 p. m. Dec. 11th; caused by a bearing on line shaft. Elevator was saved by fire department.—A. E. L.

Burket, Ind.—I have sold the business known as the Burket Elevator to Herbert Dean Goshert and Woodrow L. Kern, who will continue under the name of Burket Elevator.—A. L. Summe.

Auburn, Ind.—Harold E. Yoder recently resigned as sec'y-treas. and manager of Co-operative Mills, Inc., to take a position with Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill. C. E. Baker, Jr., of Chicago has succeeded him here.

Scottsburg, Ind.—The Everts Grain Co. has been purchased by the Washington County Farm Bureau from the owners, Herman Everitt and Grace Eberts Everitt. The new owners will take over the business on Jan. 14, 1946.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Richard W. Williams has purchased the Busenbark Grain & Heating Co. from Newton Busenbark, who is retiring from business because of ill health. Mr. Williams stated the elevator service of the company will be discontinued.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will have a regular dinner meeting Jan. 14th. Ladies are specially invited; officers will be elected. Entertainment will be furnished by the Summit City Quartet, one of the outstanding barber shop quartets of Indiana.—A. E. L.

IOWA

Dysart, Ia.—The R. V. Leo Grain Co. elevator has been given a new coat of paint.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Grain Co. recently installed a modern manlift and two new motors in its elevator.

Mount Ayr, Ia.—The Brenizer Grain & Seed Co. has been sold, the new owners operating the business as the Mount Ayr Farmers Supply Co.

Oakland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. elevator office was entered recently by burglars and the knob was broken off the safe in an unsuccessful attempt to open it.—A. G. T.

Wever, Ia.—Edson Cornick, who served as a captain in the army air force during World War II, has been named manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. L. Dutcher, assistant manager of Swift & Co. soybean mill, has been promoted to director of sales of protein concentrates and by-product feeds for the Missouri River plants with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo., and will direct sales in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.—P. J. P.

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Ackley, Ia.—R. F. Butzlaff, Aplington, recently bought the interest of Harvey Sietsema in the Moorman feed store and will take possession the later part of December.

LeGrand, Ia.—The LeGrand Elevator Co. has completed its \$40,000 elevator and has the plant in operation. Carl Tow and Bertrum Sawyer are the owners and Harry Weitzell is office manager.

Shelby, Ia.—Thornton Eckel will be new manager at the Hale Grain Co. elevator, taking over his duties there Jan. 1. He succeeds Fred McClenahan, who has purchased an elevator at Pierce, Neb.

Stanwood, Ia.—Robert L. Sucher of Cherokee, Ia., purchased the business of the Stanwood Feed & Supply Co., which was formed about five years ago by Robert Domer and the late Herb Behrens.

Moreland, Ia.—Eden Shonka, 42, died recently in a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been confined for a week after being in failing health for a year. Mr. Shonka was employed at the Farmers Grain Elevator.

Inwood, Ia.—Farm and business leaders of Inwood and surrounding territory are planning organization of a co-operative owned grain elevator. Albert Hamann was elected pres. and P. J. Johnson sec'y of the promotional group.

Searsboro, Ia.—The Bowen Grain & Lbr. Co. has been sold by G. G. Bowen to E. B. Macy and son, Howard, of Lynville. Howard Macy will be in charge of the elevator. Mr. Bowen plans to take a long rest after 36 years in the business.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Marshall Mills, Inc., will build a \$60,000 plant here to process soybeans, Fred Johnson, pres. of the company, announced. Construction will start as soon as weather permits and the plant will be in operation by next fall.—P. J. P.

Boone, Ia.—Carl Danilson, who recently returned from the U. S. Army service, again has taken over his duties as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & L. S. Co., assuming active management Dec. 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fairfield, Ia.—Thieves entered the Hayes Grain & Feed Co. elevator recently but nothing was stolen. The cash register and safe contained no money and both had been left open, so were not damaged. Entrance was gained through an opening in the basement wall.

Fairfield, Ia.—Fairfield Soy Mills, operated for three years by Joseph and I. D. Siniako of Cedar Rapids, with Albert E. Becker, manager, has been sold to the Doughboy Mills, Inc., of New Richmond, Wis. Plans for rebuilding the buildings destroyed by fire last July will go forward, according to the new owners. Mr. Becker will continue as manager.—A. G. T.

Morrison, Ia.—Roland Baumann of Woden will be new manager of the Farmers Elevator, taking over his duties here March 1. H. R. Stock, who had managed the elevator for several years but resigned two years ago because of ill health, after a short rest had returned to look after the business until a new manager could be obtained.

Ruthven, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Society's feed mill burned Dec. 12 with a loss estimated at \$25,000, partly insured. The fire was discovered at midnight by a passerby. The day before a fire in the mixing and grinding room was believed to have been extinguished. Hidden sparks from this blaze may have been carried up the shaft of the mill. Fred Grange is manager.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The N.L.R.B. on Nov. 23 ordered an election held within 30 days among production and maintenance employees of Sargent & Co., feed firm, to determine whether the workers desire to be represented by Local 90, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (A.F.L.) or Local 268, International Union of Operating Engineers (A.F.L.), for purpose of collective bargaining.

Davenport, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co., which operates one of its largest mid-west plants here, is negotiating for the Taylor Milling Corp of California, John Burrows, manager of the local plant, announced. If the negotiations are approved, change of ownership will be effective Jan. 1. The expansion on the Pacific Coast is a major step in the company's post-war program for extending and broadening service to the American farmer.

Des Moines, Ia.—An elevator under construction for the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa suffered a loss of \$500 in a fire Nov. 28 which started on the top of the building, 185 ft. in the air. Firemen, two at a time, were hoisted from the ground to the top of the structure in a large cement bucket, carrying hose with which to fight the blaze. The fire originated from a coke-burning salamander being used to keep cement from freezing.—P. J. P.

KANSAS

Colony, Kan.—The Colony Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Partridge Co-op. Elevator recently sustained a small loss from a friction fire.

Lucas, Kan.—Ray Smith is the new manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Frank Holman.

Valley Center, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator of which E. Carl Jones is proprietor, recently built an addition to its plant.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Great Bend Milling Co. recently installed a new Fairbanks Scale, 10x45 deck, and dial recording.

Clay Center, Kan.—An explosion in air cleaning equipment did some small damage in the Shellabargers, Inc., mill on Nov. 22.

Colby, Kan.—Eddie Fryback, who was recently discharged from the armed service, is taking charge of operation of the Colby Grain Co.—G. M. H.

Concordia, Kan.—The remodeling work at the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant is progressing rapidly and the elevator is expected to be in operation soon.

Radium, Kan.—The Radium Co-op. Co. recently purchased a Strong-Scott Air Telescoping Dump and Dump Grate thru White Star Co. and Allison, Eng.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Lawrence Milling Co. reported a recent sprinkler leakage loss.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Roy Frank McClure, an employee of the Kelly Flour Mills, died Nov. 26 at St. Elizabeth's Hospital after two months' illness.—He came to Hutchinson in 1926.—G. M. H.

Scott City, Kan.—The Gano Grain Corp. elevator is being enlarged with an addition of eight steel bins of a total capacity of 88,000 bus., including three of 20,000 and two of 14,000 bus. each.—G. M. H.

Atchison, Kan.—Chas. Nachtrieb, 77, died at his home Dec. 11. He learned the milling business from his father and retired as a millwright at the Pillsbury mills after 23 years of service.—P. J. P.

Topeka, Kan.—John W. Bannerman, 82, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Topeka in 1882 and who had operated the Farmers Exchange Mills for the last 30 years, died at his home here Dec. 8.—P. J. P.

Caruso, Kan.—Irv Hitz, who in 1922 was employed by Guy Fike at his elevator in Edson, Kan., and later took charge here, while the big elevator was under construction, died at his home in Jewell, Kan., Nov. 17.—G. M. H.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A. E. Shelton, formerly manager of the Buffalo (Okla.) Farmers Co-op. Elevator, recently purchased in partnership with Carl Freed the Ashby & Son feed mill. They will take over operation of the business Jan. 1.

Marquette, Kan.—Edwin Carlson, who has been manager of the Rodney Milling Co. elevator here, was transferred recently to Russell as mill manager of the company there. R. D. Moore of LaCrosse, Kans., is the new manager here.—G. M. H.

Norton, Kan.—The Norton Feed Mill is building a warehouse at the rear of the mill. The new warehouse, which will measure 22x55 ft., will take the place of several small sheds which could not be used for storage of perishable feeds.—G. M. H.

Inman, Kan.—Mennonites of this community have donated enough wheat to make 500,000 loaves of bread to be shipped to Holland and France to feed the needy. The Enns Milling Co. is milling the flour, and the Holland-American Shipping Co. will transport it overseas.—G. M. H.

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Blue Rapids, Kan.—Special recognition was given recently to the Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co. when it was cited by the Quartermaster's Corps of the War Department for the part it played during the war in producing flour for the armed forces.—G. M. H.

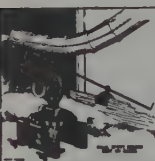
Sylvia, Kan.—E. Bredfeldt of Bushton, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Sylvia Co-operative Grain Co. elevator, and succeeds A. W. Passmore. Mr. Bredfeldt, who formerly managed an elevator at Holyrood, was recently discharged from the army.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—The Page Milling Co. will build a brick, concrete and reinforced steel addition, increasing capacity of the mill from its present output of 1,200 to 1,600 bbls. per day. The new addition will be 48x37 ft. and will be completed by Jan. 30. It will cost about \$10,000.

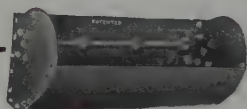
El Dorado, Kan.—Fifteen cars of wheat were derailed the night of Dec. 2 on the main line of the Mo.-Pac. R. R. twelve miles west of here. Some of the cars broke open and wheat rolled out along the right-of-way. Two wrecking crews were on the scene, cleaning up the debris. All traffic over the road was blocked.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Members of the Hutchinson Board of Trade and employees of local grain offices were given a Christmas season feed one noon recently by the Pillsbury Flour Mills. The luncheon, served on the trading floor of the Board of Trade, was attended by 75 guests. The hosts were I. M. Carr, formerly of Hutchinson and now of Wichita, and Hale Manuel of Pillsbury's offices in Wichita.—G. M. H.

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Burrton, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elevator Co. recently sold their elevator to Gilbert Hensley of Burrton who plans to convert it into a modern feed mill. The elevator was built years ago by three brothers.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George and Paul Gano of the Gano Grain Corp., were hosts recently at a turkey feed with all the trimmings, including mince and pumpkin pie, which was served to nearly 100 grain office employees. The noon meal was served in the board of trade quarters and was the Gano firm's Christmas party for the grain fraternity.—G. M. H.

Moran, Kan.—Ralph Perkins of Mildred has purchased an interest in the Lam Grain & Elvtr. Co. which will be known as the Lam-Perkins Grain Co. Mr. Perkins will manage the business. He has been employed for the past three years as manager of the Glenciff Terminal Elevator at Mildred and official inspector and weighmaster for the Kansas state grain inspection department. He formerly was connected with the Security Elvtr. Co. at Hutchinson.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Herman Baker, driver of a truck of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., was badly hurt recently when the truck skidded on ice as he approached the Ash creek bridge near Pawnee Rock, Kan., and overturned. Baker was hurled from the truck within several feet of the Santa Fe railway track and was unable to move. Both of his legs were broken and he suffered other injuries. He was alone at the time and was forced to lie there in the cold for half an hour before being discovered. He was then taken to a Great Bend hospital.—G. M. H.

Garden City, Kan.—Benjamin O. Barber, 30, an employe of the Finnup feed store, who returned recently from service with the army overseas, killed himself with a .22 caliber rifle at his home Dec. 9. He was found shot thru the heart, clutching the rifle. Barber was in the army from March, 1942, to July, 1945. He saw service in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. After his discharge he resumed work at the feed store. He is survived by his wife and two small children.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Two short-course sessions of the Wheat Kernel Analysis School at Kansas State College recently drew grain buyers, millers and federal and state inspectors from ten states. The courses were sponsored by the departments of agronomy and milling industry at the college. They were designed to familiarize the men with characteristics of kernels of different wheat varieties to enable buyers to purchase the kinds best suited for bread-making purposes. They acquainted the enrollees with methods of testing, advantages and disadvantages of wheat varieties and factors which influence wheat quality. Forty-six men attended the beginning course Nov. 12-16. The advanced course for those who attended the school last year had an enrollment of 48 during its November 19-21 run. Lecturers were Dr. Hilmer H. Laude, professor of farm crops; Alfred L. Clapp, professor of agronomy; and John A. Johnson, assistant in milling industry. Other instructors included L. E. Call, dean of the School of Agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station at the college; Dr. John A. Shellenberger, professor of milling industry; Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy. States represented at the school included Utah, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Alabama, Texas, Colorado and Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Clinton, Ky.—Urey W. Patrick, 50, a miller, died in a Mayfield (Ky.) hospital Nov. 29 after a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Milton, Ky.—Richwood, Inc., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Paul C. Dant, of Milton, William Neal, and Alvin W. Holsclaw, Louisville, for the stated purpose of manufacturing mill and grain products and fertilizer.

Some months ago Mr. Dant, son of the late Paul Dant, formerly connected with the old distillery concern known as Taylor & Williams, announced plans for installing a plant at a former distillery site here with the idea of developing flour and feed products along with operating a distillery, planning first to install a power plant for steam and then install milling equipment.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—The land, building and all improvements of the Boseman Feed Co., located on the Choctaw Road, have been purchased from C. O. Boseman by Ed C. Corley of New Orleans. In addition to the feed business Corley plans to handle outboard motors, boats, trailers and other merchandise.

MARYLAND

Vale, Md.—The air compressor tank in the flour mill of Chas. Spaulding blew up Nov. 29, causing slight damage.

Ellicott City, Md.—Three buildings of the Howard County Farmers Coop. were destroyed by fire Dec. 5, causing a loss of approximately \$90,000. William S. Ledbetter, the manager, said the buildings contained a \$60,000 stock of seed corn and machinery valued at \$15,000.—P. J. P.

MICHIGAN

Brooklyn, Mich.—The Brooklyn Elevator has installed a new grinder and feed mixing equipment.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Elvtr. Co. recently installed an electric eye bean sorting machine. Ira Faist, manager, announced.

Albion, Mich.—Ralph L. Clark, 44, an official of the Albion Elvtr. Co. since 1923 and its manager since 1938, died recently.—G. W. Y.

Goodison (Rochester p.o.), Mich.—The old flour mill, built 110 years ago, has been sold and will be remodeled into a plant that will generate electricity.

Ravenna, Mich.—The Ravenna Butter Co. has been dissolved and reorganized as the Ravenna Co-op. Co. During the war the firm expanded into the grain and feed business which necessitated the reorganization.

Vernon, Mich.—The Vernon Elvtr. & Lumber Co., owned and operated by Ben Long for the past 15 years, has been sold to Jos. G. Glaser and two sons, of Williamston, who will take possession of the business Jan. 1. Mr. Long will retire from active business and is planning a vacation trip west for the winter. Mr. Glaser has been connected with the Williamston Producers Elevator. The sons were captains in World War II.—G. W. Y.

MINNESOTA

Cook, Minn.—The Arrowhead Seed Growers Co-op. is operating its hammer mill in custom grinding.

Duluth, Minn.—Ray E. Batley, Jr., was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, Dec. 8.—F. G. C.

Brainerd, Minn.—The interior of the Voss Farm Supply Co. building was gutted by fire recently, the flames spreading to adjoining buildings before being brought under control.—P. J. P.

Evansville, Minn.—Wm. F. Meissner, who for many years owned and operated the Evansville Grain Co. until forced to retire from active business four years ago because of ill health, died recently.

Gaylord, Minn.—Kenneth F. Johnson, owner and operator of the Gaylord Flour & Feed Mill, has been succeeded by Clayton Johnson, of Minneapolis, recently released from the Army Air Corps, previously in the feed business at Shakopee.

Lake Park, Minn.—Carl Zachariason has resigned as manager of the Lake Park Elevtr. Co. feed mill, a position he has held since 1937. Selmer Zachariason, his son, will succeed him. The latter recently was discharged from the armed forces. Carl Zachariason had been in the milling industry for 35 years.

St. Paul, Minn.—The establishment of a Canadian-American Co-op. to handle the world export of grain for regional co-operatives' representatives and members of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives will be taken up at a meeting to be held here in March. W. J. Parker, pres. of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg, has been asked to invite all Canadian wheat co-operatives in the western provinces to attend the meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

D. W. Aughenbaugh, 55, a retired miller, died here recently.—P. J. P.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will be closed Monday, Dec. 24, preceding Christmas.

A minimum of construction was necessary to convert the large French-type baronial chateau built by Rufus R. Rand at Gray's Bay, Lake Minnetonka, into a headquarters office for Cargill, Inc. Chief executives of the company and an office personnel of about 100 persons will occupy the mansion, with direct telegraph and telephone lines running to Minneapolis.

Chamber of Commerce directors Dec. 13 adopted a resolution that the maximum price on trades in rye for September or subsequent delivery would be \$1.395 per bushel, effective Dec. 14, on No. 2, with premiums for higher grades, and a discount for No. 3. The regulation of Oct. 31 is rescinded, except that trading in July, 1946, delivery continues to be prohibited.

Thos. J. Cassidy, well known grain trader at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce pit, dropped dead Dec. 5, while attending to business affairs at the Exchange. Mr. Cassidy had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for 46 years. He began his business career as a young man as a telegraph operator. For several years he was associated with Chas. E. Lewis and later formed the partnership of Cassidy & Munson. After this firm was dissolved he spent much time looking after his farm interests, but his interest in grain never ceased, and was a familiar figure daily on the Exchange floor.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Merchants Exchange will be closed on Dec. 24, preceding Christmas.

Plattsburg, Mo.—The large grain elevator being built for Halferty Bros. by the Olsen Const. Co. is nearing completion.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—M. F. A. Milling Co. is converting its feed plant into a continuous mix operation, to be ready for operation in January.

Adrian, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange has sold its elevator with warehouse attached, to the Harriman Elevator, possession given at once.—A. N. F.

Kearney, Mo.—M. F. Winn has sold his feed and grain business to Darrel Cave, giving possession Nov. 1. Mr. Winn was in the grain business here for 33 years.

Springfield, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has announced the purchase of the Springfield Packing Co., which has been doing \$1,500,000 annual business here.—P. J. P.

Maryville, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sockler, who had owned the Maryville Flour Mill for the last ten years, sold the business recently to Clyde Baird and son, Captain Charles L. Baird, of Leavenworth, Kan. The firm will be known as the Baird Milling Co.—P. J. P.

St. Charles, Mo.—The office of the St. Charles County Grain Growers Ass'n was entered during the night of Dec. 12, the combination of the safe removed and about \$100 in cash taken.—P. J. P.

Rolla, Mo.—John Fleming, 57, for the last 20 years manager for the Missouri Farmers Assn. here died Nov. 25. He had served as a member of the board of directors of the Rolla Chamber of Commerce.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fritz Cronkite, resigned as athletic coach in the St. Joseph public schools to take a position with the Quaker Oats Company as industrial training supervisor for the St. Joseph plant.—P. J. P.

Albany, Mo.—The home of A. V. Gregory, feed mill operator here, was badly damaged by fire recently. The following day Mr. Gregory caught three fingers in a feed mill, injuring them so badly that amputation was necessary.—P. J. P.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Green Mill & Elevator Co. has delivered its annual Thanksgiving and Christmas gifts to the six Hamilton churches in the form of a ton of coal to each. This has been an annual custom of the firm for the past six years.—P. J. P.

Lees Summit, Mo.—The Green Bros. Seed Co. of Nashville, Tenn., recently sold the Old Mill to Walter M. Green, Jr., and Elmer Kessler who have taken possession of the business. Mr. Greene, Jr., one of the new owners, has been manager of the Old Mill since it was purchased last year.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Kansas City Board of Trade will be closed on Monday, Dec. 24, preceding Christmas.

The Kansas City Feed Club will have its second annual Christmas dinner dance in the Windsor Room of the Phillips Hotel on Dec. 13. M. A. McClelland, sec'y of the club, has issued invitations to all members and their families. There will be favors for the ladies in attendance.

Charles C. Dreyer, recently released from service in the armed forces, has applied for reinstatement to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He purchased the membership of Bruce F. Young, Hutchinson, Kan., for \$5,000. O. E. Fisher was elected to membership in the local exchange.

MONTANA

Williams, Mont.—Leo Wollam, who has been manager of the International Elevtr. Co.'s elevators here, has been promoted to superintendent of Sinox division for all Montana east of the Rocky Mountains.

Choteau, Mont.—Roy A. Anderson, 53, formerly in charge of the Rocky Mt. Elevator, and later operating his own feed business, died recently in a hospital in Rochester, Minn. He had been ill for about a year.

NEBRASKA

Ashland, Neb.—The Kuhl-Reece Co. recently gave its mill building a coat of aluminum paint.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. will build an addition to its plant, to be used as a warehouse.

Beemer, Neb.—Capt. Ray Tonjes, awaiting discharge from the Army, is now manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Overton, Neb.—Harvey Potter, who lost both legs two years ago in an accident while working for the Central Alfalfa Co., died recently of a heart attack.

Leigh, Neb.—Charley Botsch and Cyril A. Trofholz have become partners in the Leigh Grain Co. and will operate the elevator formerly owned by Walrath & Sherwood Co.

Rulo, Neb.—A location for possible construction of a grain elevator from which barges could be loaded has been acquired by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.—G. M. H.

Omaha, Neb.—The F. R. Miller Feed Co. mill was damaged by fire recently that started near the top of the 6-story section of the plant. Loss was confined chiefly to grain stored in the structure.

Long Pine, Neb.—The L. O. Shaneyfelt Co. grain elevator was damaged slightly recently by a fire communicated from a near-by burning lumber shed. Volunteer firemen are credited with saving the elevator.

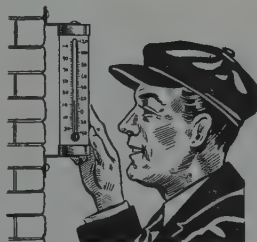
Creston, Neb.—The Farmers Lumber & Grain Co. has been incorporated; incorporators Ann C. Viergutz and Carl F. Herrguth, both of Columbus. Orville Crocker will serve as resident manager. The corporation was capitalized at \$50,000.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

No. 15 Is cold weather unfavorable for effective grain fumigation?

No, this is a common but mistaken belief. Although insect resistance *does* increase at low temperatures, the controlling factor is *grain temperature, not outside temperature*. If active infestation is present, then effective treating is possible. On an average, over half the grain fumigated each crop year is treated from September through January.



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW YORK

Oakland, Neb.—H. H. Erwin, Fremont, will build a \$90,000 alfalfa dehydrating plant at the Burlington railroad Essen site three miles south of Oakland. He expects to have the plant in operation prior to the hay season next spring.

Loomis, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the East Elevator from the Lexington Mills and has reconditioned the plant throughout, covering the elevator with iron using North Dakota Stream-line cornice. Eck Olsen did the work.

Liberty, Neb.—Lyle Willey, truck driver for the Liberty Grain Co., was killed near here recently, when driving alone, his automobile struck loose gravel and overturned. The driver was dead when persons arrived at the scene of the accident.—G. M. H.

Herman, Neb.—The Herman Alfalfa Milling Co. has been incorporated; capital, \$80,000. The incorporators are Gilbert O. Paladie, Ernest O. Lange and Robert Skinner of Herman, C. F. Kuncel, Jr., of Omaha, William Skinner of San Diego, Cal., and Kenneth N. Nelson of Tekamah.—P. J. P.

Central City, Neb.—C. J. Hauserman and Guy Thompson are opening an alfalfa dehydrating mill. Thirty to 60 employees will be working there, Mr. Hauserman stated. A complete dehydration plant will be installed in the spring, but alfalfa meal will be manufactured until then from sun-cured alfalfa.

Clarkson, Neb.—The Clarkson Milling & Grain Co., including the mill and elevator, was sold recently by Anton Bartak to the Schuyler Milling Co., the new owner taking immediate possession. Operation of the local mill will start as soon as sufficient help can be obtained. The mill specialized in the handling of feed. It had not been making flour for some time.

Valentine, Neb.—The 20,000-bu. Roosa Elevator and about 5,000 bus. of grain in storage were destroyed by fire early Dec. 9. Bert Roosa, owner, stated he believed the blaze began in the basement of the 20-year-old structure. It was discovered when telephone wires burned thru and caused lights on the local telephone switchboard to blink, and the operator sent police to investigate the cause.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. has been purchased by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. of Kansas City, operators of many grain elevators in this territory. Possession was given Nov. 26. The new owners will continue the business as now conducted for the present, but eventually will discontinue the flour milling and convert the entire space to the manufacture of livestock feeds. T. J. Whitaker, manager and treasurer of the Falls City Milling Co., will retire from business. H. E. Thompson, employed with the firm for 18 years, will remain as manager under the new ownership.



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TRANSIT
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Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ralston Purina Co. will spend approximately \$300,000 for the rehabilitation of power facilities at its feed mill at 121 Prenat St., Lloyd Hedrick, company vice-pres. and manager of the plant, announced. This is the first step in a sizable expansion program planned here.—G. E. T.

Oswego, N. Y.—Ralston Purina Co. plans to establish a manufacturing plant here, Ray E. Rowland, vice-pres. in charge of production, announced. Wm. P. Thornton, who has been in the Buffalo office for the past 18 years, was named manager of the plant which will operate under the direction of D. L. Grant, division production manager.

New York, N. Y.—John H. Semon, former North American manager for Louis Dreyfus & Co., grain merchants, now known as Leval & Co., died Dec. 2 at Miami, Fla. He was a native of Berlin and entered his uncle's grain business in Edinborough before becoming European manager for Dreyfus & Co. in 1907. He became North American manager for the firm three years later. He was a member of the Duluth and Chicago Boards of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange.—P. J. P.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—R. F. Stangler, former manager of the State Mill & Elevator's warehouse, has joined the sales department of the International Elvt. Co.'s Star-Hi feed division; his territory includes all of N. D. The poultry and live stock feeds are manufactured at the Perham, Minn., plant.—A. M. M.

Regan, N. D.—The Peavey Elevator with its contents of about 20,000 bus. of grain, an adjoining warehouse and a small amount of feed, burned Dec. 2, 3:45 p. m. Company records were destroyed. Frank Neustel, manager, said the fire had spread thruout the elevator before breaking out. Firemen, handicapped by lack of water, used snow to protect the roof of the Farmers Union Warehouse across the street from the elevator.—A. M. M.

OHIO

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Co. sustained a severe fire loss early Dec. 18.

Chardon, O.—Clyde A. Thayer, 64, head of the Thayer Milling Co., died Dec. 1 in Huron Road Hospital.

Cleveland, O.—The Minneapolis Flour Co. will build a one-story brick addition to its plant at 6000 Park Ave.

Wellington, O.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co. will build a 40x60 ft., one story high, concrete block building on the site of its filling station, to house its farm and home appliance business. A new grain pit also will be built at the plant to facilitate the dumping of bulk grain.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Feb. 25 and 26, with headquarters at the Seor Hotel. C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, stated that 1,000 persons are expected to attend the banquet, which will be held in the Commodore Perry's spacious banquet room.

Elmira, O.—The official opening of the Elmira Elvt. Co. under new ownership took place Dec. 8. Officers of the new company, which recently purchased the plant and equipment of Calvin Amstutz, are: Karl Helberg, pres.; Jim Zehr, vice-pres.; Gerald Young, sec'y-treas. and general manager; Alfred Rabe, director.

Defiance, O.—We will broadcast the Chicago opening grain market 10:45 a. m.; noon market, 12:45 p. m.; close, 2:30 p. m. For the past 12 years we have rendered this service daily, and hope to give you better market and news reports in the future over WFBN, Findlay, 1330 on your dial.—Chas. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Medina, O.—Carl Buchman, 52, plant foreman for the Medina County Farm Bureau, died Dec. 3 of a heart attack as he was preparing to leave his home.—P. J. P.

Toledo, O.—Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade, who has been absent on leave in the service, will arrive home in December and resume his secretarial duties. A. W. Russell has been acting sec'y in his absence.

OKLAHOMA

Freedom, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator will build a 100,000-bu. elevator.

Buffalo, Okla.—A red airplane light installed on the top of the 135-ft. high Farmers Elevator has been placed in operation.

Blackwell, Okla.—A small fire in the plant of the Midland Flour Milling Co. in November was quickly brought under control.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. sustained a heavy fire loss Dec. 11, caused by a paper box resting against a stove pipe.

Hugo, Okla.—R. L. Kuhne, who has been manager of the Hugo Milling Co. for the past 14 years, recently resigned and is moving to McKinney, Tex.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—George A. Brown, 74, who had been in the grain business for many years but retired recently, died Dec. 3 following a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, Okla.—Erwin E. Pereboom has succeeded A. R. Shelton, who recently resigned, as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. B. M. Askew has resigned as bookkeeper for the elevator.

Altus, Okla.—C. F. Caudill has resigned as manager of the Uhlmann Grain Co. and established his own business under the name of Caudill Grain Co. C. F. Filbeck has succeeded him as manager of the Uhlmann Grain Co.—E. R. H.

Ada, Okla.—Directors and executives of the Shannon Feed Co. met here recently as guests of the local store, Julius Hanson, guest manager. It was indicated at the meeting that the firm may decide to build a mill and elevator here in the near future.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vancouver, Wash.—The Superior Feed Co. has been organized.

Tacoma, Wash.—Peterson Bros. Grain & Fuel Co. has changed its name to Peterson Bros., Inc.

Colfax, Wash.—The small feed mill of V. E. and L. W. McFarland was damaged by fire on Nov. 29.

Colfax, Wash.—Norman Eiler has succeeded Everett West, resigned, as manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc.

Seattle, Wash.—Harry B. Wyld, who operated the Novelty Mills here and was well known to the grain trade, died Nov. 21.—D. M. G.

Colfax, Wash.—A defective concrete slab under a boiler was the cause of a fire that damaged the stock in the Colfax Grain & Feed Co. plant on Nov. 28.

Soda Springs, Ida.—Canvas tarpaulins being used in the construction of an elevator for the Farmers Grain Co-operative caught fire from a salamander on Nov. 23. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has filed application for a site on which to construct an elevator and warehouse costing \$100,000, and facilities for grinding and mixing stock feeds.—F. K. H.

Colville, Wash.—Harry Boutilier, who recently was discharged from the navy, has purchased the Colville Trading store from Vern Stebbins. The latter will now devote his entire time to operation of Colville Valley Seed Store.—F. K. H.

Prineville, Ore.—Fire destroyed the warehouse and feed plant operated by Crook County Co-operative Dec. 14. Stored in the warehouse was about \$10,000 worth of feed concentrates, grain and fertilizers as well as feed processing and milling equipment. Ed Dorn is manager of the plant.—F. K. H.

Malad, Ida.—Fire on Dec. 13 totally destroyed the Oneida County Grain Growers' grist mill, and the Husler elevator with damage of \$100,000. The blaze broke out in the mill and spread rapidly; a considerable amount of grain and grain products and the mill machinery being destroyed.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Over 100 members of the grain and feed trade attended an informal get-together at the Spokane Hotel Dec. 1. The occasion was a gala party and tribute to Jim McCormack, who has been sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n for three years during the absence in service of John G. Wilson, who is resuming his duties with the association. Mr. McCormack was presented a handsome fitted leather toilet set in tribute to his service to the industry.

Prosser, Wash.—Arthur Taylor and Ralph Wise recently purchased from the Prosser Flour Mills its mill site, warehouses, office buildings and water rights on the Yakima River. The former owners were E. W. R. Taylor, Fred Kemp and Mrs. Frances Kemp who have owned and operated this property for the past 50 years. The recent destruction of the mill brot about a change in conditions and the owners decided not to rebuild. Plans of the new owners have not been announced.

Portland, Ore.—Stanley E. Semple, 60, manager of the Portland Merchants Exchange, died in the Providence Hospital Dec. 11 of a heart attack. "Stan," as he was known affectionately in northwest maritime and grain-trading circles, had been manager of the Exchange for the last 13 years. He had been in transportation work for railroads or steamship lines most of his life when he became manager of the Exchange Oct. 1, 1932, and was re-elected to this position each succeeding year by the directors.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Charles E. Stipe, has been named Spokane district manager for the Sperry division of General Mills, Inc. succeeding the late Walter A. Austin. From 1923 until 1932 Stipe served as agent for the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. at different locations in Eastern Washington as well as a country grain buyer. He spent the last few years in Portland where he was responsible for the grain purchases made by Sperry in the Pacific Northwest and supervised the shipment and distribution of grain to the company's plants in Spokane, Tacoma, Portland and Vallejo, Cal.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Dr. Wilson Compton, newly installed president of Washington State College, has announced establishment of an institute of agricultural science at the college, comparable to its present institute of industrial technology. The announcement was made in his inauguration address, "Frontiers Unlimited," delivered before several thousand persons at formal ceremonies in the men's gymnasium on the W. S. C. campus. Pres. Compton said the regents have authorized the new institute to include all branches of agricultural sciences, including teaching, engineering research and extension.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Plankinton, S. D.—The Furchner Grain Co. with headquarters here and owned by C. H. Furchner, has purchased the Betts Grain Co. line of elevators, two at Loomis, S. D., capacity, 40,000 and 25,000 bus.; one at Montrose, S. D., 40,000 bus.; one at Monroe, S. D., 20,000 bus. Mr. Furchner is an experienced elevator operator, and formerly owned and operated elevators here. He will handle feed, coal and some seeds.

Corona, S. D.—Robert Storey recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Pierre, S. D.—Frank M. Rood, 95, who was in the elevator, feed, grain and coal business here until two years ago, died in a local hospital Dec. 7.—P. J. P.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Firemen had to ascend 90 ft. to get at a fire in a grain elevator at the Western Soybean Mills on Dec. 4. A "hot-box" in a motor at the top of the elevator started the fire. An estimated loss of \$1,500 resulted.—A. G. T.

Sisseton, S. D.—Thieves entered the Christianson Grain Co. recently, cracked the dial from a small office safe belonging to Reuben Olson for personal use, and upon opening the safe discharged a tear bomb. The gas, hampering them in their work, they slid the 400 lb. safe down an improvised ramp over the steps, to the road below. Nothing was removed from the safe. The burglars next attempted unsuccessfully to wreck a large steel jacketed vault used by the elevator.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Miss.—The Merchants Co. will build a \$150,000 feed mill on Valley St. The W. T. Reed Const. Co. has the contract.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The George M. West Feed & Supply Co. was granted articles of incorporation showing a capital of \$20,000 authorized and \$1,000 paid in. The incorporators are J. Frank Wiseman, Eleanor Louise Wiseman and William B. Wolf, all of Clarksburg.—P. J. P.

Huntsville, Ala.—A grain elevator of 46,500 bus. capacity and to be 78 feet high is to be built here by O. J. Walls, manager of the Cargill, Inc., elevator at Guntersville. Operation of the local elevator will save grain producers in this region an average of 20 cents per bushel as compared with the present method of handling corn and wheat.—J. H. G.

Montgomery, Ala.—Commissioner of Agriculture Joe Poole has announced that beginning Jan. 1, 1946, his department will begin enforcing the law requiring enrichment of corn meal and grits. The act was passed in 1943 by the Alabama legislature but due to difficulty in securing the necessary vitamins had not been enforced the last two years.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Roaring Springs, Tex.—H. & M. Feed & Grain Co.'s grain elevator has been completed. Built by G. V. Hensarling and Ennis Moss, the 14,000-bu. elevator is of modern construction with rapid weighing and unloading facilities. It went into operation in November. Mr. Moss stated all kinds of field seeds will be handled and a new grain cleaning machine will be installed. When business merits it, two additional steel storage bins will be added.

UTAH

American Fork, Utah—Construction of the four storage tanks being built for the Wendell Hansen Feed Plant, recently purchased by Mr. Hansen from the A. W. Pulley & Sons Co., is well underway. The steel tanks will be 50 ft. high and 22 ft. in diameter.

Duchesne, Utah.—Louis A. Bunce and Clair H. Black, recently returned from army service, have taken over the management and operation of the Duchesne Flour Mill. The mill had not been operating for some time on account of the illness of the owner, S. E. Black.

WISCONSIN

Greenbush, Wis.—The Greenbush Milling Co. has been sold by Jack Krug to H. Froelich of Glenbeulah.

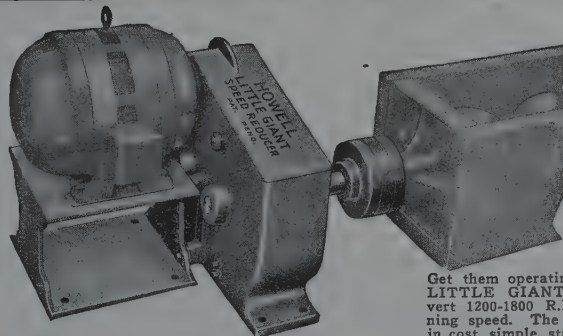
Milwaukee, Wis.—Thos. M. Ladd, 83, weigher for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, died Dec. 10.—P. J. P.

Fremont, Wis.—Plans are being made to organize a co-operative feed company of farmers in the community and to purchase the Spry & Sons elevator.

Sawyer, Wis.—The large Stanley Brandeis grain elevator was gutted by fire recently at an estimated loss of \$10,000 to building and \$5,000 to contents. Temporary repairs are being made so that operations can be resumed. The seed cleaning mill was not damaged.

Richland Center, Wis.—Stock-Gro., Inc., has erected a building and plant costing about \$60,000, for the purpose of processing whey into feed for sheep, hogs and poultry. At present the company is processing about 83,000 lbs. of whey daily. Tom A. Adams is manager; Dave Trout, superintendent.

SPEED REDUCERS FOR CONVEYORS AND SMALL LEGS



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Mounts Motors 2-5 H.P.

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Get them operating smoothly, surely, with LITTLE GIANT Speed Reducers. Convert 1200-1800 R.P.M. to the correct running speed. The LITTLE GIANT is low in cost, simple, sturdy... needs practically no maintenance. Let the LITTLE GIANT solve your speed-reducing problems. Write for information.

R. R. Howell Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Prairie du Sac, Wis.—John Kindschi has moved the Kindschi Feed Store to a new location adjoining Kindschi's grist mill.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Former Staff Serg. Paul Rogan, who received his discharge Oct. 18 after 20 months overseas, is at his old pre-war job as manager of the Northern Supply Co. feed store.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The National Food Co., processors of cattle foods, recently was sold to a corporation headed by Karl L. Juve, Battle Creek, Mich., by Mrs. D. R. Mihills, widow of the owner for the past 20 years. Mr. Juve, who is president of the American Corn Millers Federation, said the plant, now employing 14 persons, would be expanded as soon as materials are available.

Patents Granted

2,388,921. Portable Truck Grain Elevator. Ralph L. Koolker, Hull, Ia. The chute is held between two vertical beams, on which it is raised and lowered by cable on pulleys. The chute is in sections to be folded for transportation.

2,384,531. Double Hammer for Hammer Mills. Jas. G. Bryant, Jr., Port Huron, Mich. A hammer unit comprising a metal strip bent into U shape, forming a bight and providing a pair of hammer arms, said arms having transversely aligned apertures adjacent the bight and spaced therefrom, a saddle block fitted in the bight and having a semi-circular recess aligned with said apertures to receive a cross pin commonly therethru.

2,385,923. Conveyor Chain. Hermann Klauke, Worcester, Mass., and Russell G. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis., assignors to Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Each link has a curled portion at the ends, the curled portion at one end being bifurcated and the curled portion at the other end being arranged to extend intermediate of the bifurcated curled portion of the end of the adjacent link, whereby the links may be joined in hinged fashion.

2,390,261. Conveyor. Franklin J. Le Roy, Columbus, assignor to Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. A conveyor casing section forming a substantially totally enclosing working leg on opposite sides of a discharge opening in one wall thereof and adapted to confine material scraped therethru, a second opening in leg opposite site first named opening, a gate for each opening, and interlocked mechanism for simultaneously opening and closing each gate.

2,389,302. (No cut.) Treatment of Insect Damaged Wheat. Cyril H. Evans, Cleethorpes, Eng., assignor to Spillers, Ltd., London, Eng. A process for counteracting the harmful effects of the presence in wheat of grain damaged by Hemiptera of the genera Aelia and Eurygaster, consisting in adding to the wheat in a condition selected from the granular and milled conditions of the wheat an amount of sodium chlorite exceeding 1 gram per sack of 280 lbs.

2,389,505. Grinding Mill. John R. Hall, assignor to International Harvester Co., of New Jersey. In a grinding mill having a housing, a driving shaft in said housing, a pair of grinding plates, one of said plates having a splined hub engaging a splined portion on driving shaft, a bearing for driving shaft slidably mounted in housing and cooperatively engaging hub, and a flat spring adjustably mounted in housing and adapted to exert pressure against the outer end of bearing.

2,389,279. Conveyor. Alfred De Los Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A conveying element comprising a tension element including a plurality of pivotally connected chain links each having a hub and a pair of spaced arms adapted to embrace the ends of the hub of an adjacent link, one of said arms having a groove, a plurality of individual spaced conveying flights connected to said links, each flight having a connecting arm forming a tongue adapted to be received in said groove formed in one arm of each link, and a plurality of pins pivotally connecting said links and detachably retaining the parts in assembled relation.

2,390,268. Truck Elevator. Raymond A. Penney, Minneapolis, assignor to St. Paul Hydraulic Hoist Co., Minneapolis, Minn. A load handling device adapted to be raised and lowered with respect to the truck, and latch means releasably engageable with said movable member as it substantially completes its movement in one direction to raise the load, said latch means being operative when engaged to lock the movable member against movement in the opposite direction to thereby maintain the load in a raised position while relieving actuating means of strain.

2,389,759. Portable Conveyor and Loader. Rudolph H. and Frank F. Blank, Walcott, Ia. A frame supported by the rear axle including uprights rising some distance thereabove, a conveyor pivotally supported by said uprights to be moved from a horizontal to an inclined position and returned, said conveyor extending at its lower end well beyond its pivotally connection to the upright, props connected to the front axle and to a point approximately midway of the length of said conveyor, and means for moving the front axle backwardly and forwardly, whereby to raise and lower the conveyor.

2,390,286. Portable Elevator. Robert C. Adams, El Cerrito, Calif. A portable grain elevator for elevating grain piled on the ground and delivering it to a desired receptacle comprising a mobile chassis, a platform at the rear of chassis, means for raising or lowering platform with respect to chassis, scoop means adjustably mounted on platform and adapted to be adjusted to substantially ground-engaging position when the platform is lowered, a screw conveyor extending transversely of scoop means and positioned therein, screw conveyor being adapted to catch up grain forced into said scoop means when the mobile chassis is moved rearwardly.

2,388,343. Smut Remover and Grain Cleaner. Henry Schmidt, Forsyth, Mont. A smut remover and grain cleaner comprising a horizontal support, smut loosening and removing means mounted on a middle portion of the support, a box-like structure mounted for swinging movement on one end portion of the support, a horizontal screen covering the top opening of the box-like structure for admitting grain therethru to the box-like structure after having been previously treated to loosen smut thereon in the said smut loosening and removing means, an air blast means on the support and including a longitudinal discharge conduit extending under said smut loosening and removing means.

2,389,483. Reversible Grain Conveyor Assembly. Henry Bobrowski and Wilhelm Bobrowski, Morris, Man., Canada. A truck body carries a supporting bracket, a bearing, pulley and belt a telescopic shaft extending over said truck body and universally connected to stub shaft, a grain trunk having intake and discharge orifices at the ends thereof removably secured to the rear end of truck body, a spiral

conveyor within said trunk, a conveyor shaft projecting from the discharge end of said trunk, a pinion keyed to conveyor shaft near projecting end, projecting end of conveyor shaft being designed for universal coupling with the rear end of telescopic shaft when trunk is in the position for discharging grain into truck.

2,389,242. Grinding Mill. Martin M. Spaniel, Flint, Mich. A grinding machine comprising a casing having a circular wall of frusto-conical form and provided with a wall for closing the smaller end thereof, the last-mentioned wall having a conical marginal inner surface portion extending at right angles to the inner surface of said circular wall, a shaft journaled centrally in the end wall and having an end projecting into the adjacent end of the casing, a carrier including a hub fixed on the inner end of said shaft within the casing and including carrier arms projecting from the hub in diverging relation toward the other end of the casing, said arms comprising semi-circular channel members, cylindrical grinding rolls rotatably fitting in said arms in position to contact and roll upon the inner surface of said circular wall.

Washington News

THE Senate has approved the first payment of \$750,000,000 on a second grant of \$1,350,000,000 to the U.N.R.R.A.

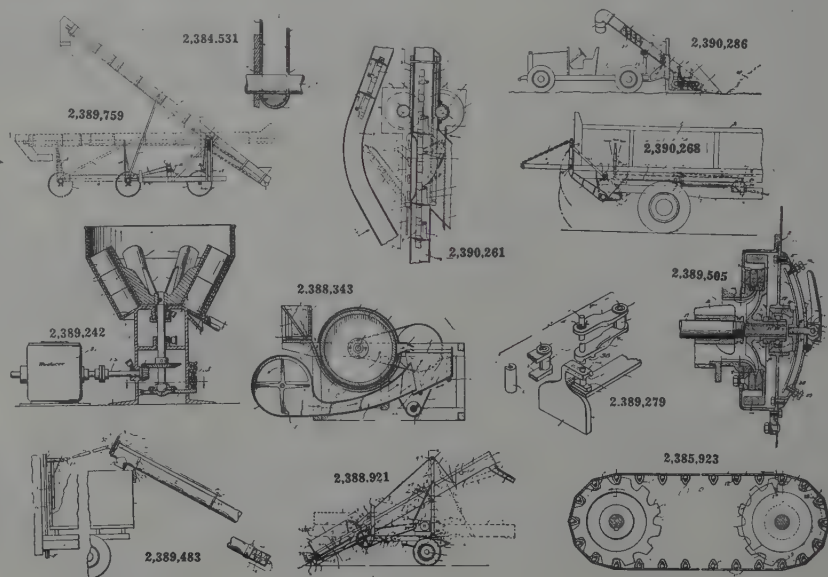
THE House Dec. 20 passed the bill extending the Administration's war power over rationing and priorities to July 1, 1946.

SALES of wheat to mills have been discontinued by the C.C.C., and suspension of operation of many mills within 60 days seems inevitable. The C.C.C. wheat is going abroad for relief.

THE RYE ceiling under M.P.R. 604 is legal in all respects, declares the solicitor of the U.S.D.A., and applies to the 1945 crop after June 30. Senator Thomas has dropped his opposition.

THE FLANNAGAN bill to unify all government farm credit agencies under a presidentially appointed seven-man board was recently opposed by Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson in an appearance before the House Agriculture Committee.

THE Surplus Property Administration has appointed an agriculture policy committee made up of members of the National Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives, to meet periodically with members of SPA to discuss disposal of surplus property in relation to agriculture.



Grain Carriers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill repealing the old land grant freight rates was approved Dec. 12 by Pres. Truman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 13 continued for another 30 days its high demurrage charges for box cars. It now will expire Jan. 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Lake vessels delivered 229,926,000 bus. of grain to commercial elevators from the opening of navigation to Dec. 6, not including 17,000,000 bus. stored in boats. Railroad moved 92,000,000 bus. of grain for export.

THE RAILROADS have asked the National Railway Mediation Board to intervene in their wage negotiations with 20 labor unions. The wage demands would increase operating costs \$2,000,000,000 annually, and the 50 rule changes would increase costs \$785,000,000 a year.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—The steamer Fred L. Hewitt, with 300,000 bus. of grain from South Chicago for Erie, Pa., ran aground on a shoal in Lake Michigan the night of Dec. 9. The barge Mainland took off 2,000 tons of the grain and two tugs pulled the steamer off the shoal.

TRUCK DRIVERS of New York City who stop incoming trucks and demand that the drivers pay dues into their union or have the shipment destroyed are hit by the Hobbs bill that has passed the House and provides a fine of \$20,000 and 10 years in prison for such action.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Effective Dec. 18 the A.A.R. embargoed all carload shipments consigned, reloaded, or to be reloaded at consignees at Buffalo, East Buffalo, South Buffalo, Lackawanna, Depew, Sloan, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Black Rock, Harriett, Tonawanda & North Tonawanda.

THE BULLWINKLE bill permitting railroads and other surface carriers to enter into rate and service agreements with immunity from anti-trust laws passed the House Dec. 10 by 277 to 45. The agreements must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission as being in the public interest.

UTICA, N. Y.—A 3-judge tribunal in the U. S. District Court Dec. 22 enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from making effective its order reducing freight rates in the South 10 per cent and increasing rates 10 per cent in the West. The changes were to have gone into effect Jan. 1, having been postponed at the request of the railroads, from Nov. 1.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Dec. 8 totaled 58,863 cars, an increase of 53 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 14,688 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 8 totaled 40,333 cars, a decrease of 620 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 10,703 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

DULUTH, MINN.—The 1945 grain shipping season ended at Duluth-Superior with the loading and departure of the steamer Ranney Dec. 8. The movement was expected to continue for a few more days. Two boats recently arrived from Canada and discharged moderate cargoes of grain screenings, which will be loaded later into box cars and shipped to various U. S. points. The extension of lake shipping this year beyond its normal close was planned in order to meet quotas set earlier in the season. For one thing, a coal shortage existed due to strike of coal miners in the east earlier and this had to be made up in order to assure this northwest area its supply of winter coal, a large part of which is docked here. While boats brought up coal from lower lake ports, they carried back grain.—F. G. C.

No Charge on Cross-Town Grain Doors

The proposed charge of \$2.25 per car for furnishing grain doors for cross-town movement of grain has been disapproved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The cities at which the proposed charges were to apply are Battle Creek and Hillsdale, Mich.; Chicago, Decatur and East St. Louis, Ill.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Fostoria, Grafton, Painesville and Toledo, O.; Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Evansville and Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Newport and Owensboro, Ky.

At Chicago the charge was to be 66 cents per car. The Commission objected to the proposal because there was no provision in the tariff to cover instances where shippers install the doors themselves.

The charges originally were to become effective May 15, 1945, but were suspended in I&S Docket No. 5342 upon request of the boards of trade of Toledo, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Would Deepen Hudson River Channel

Albany, N. Y.—Army engineers recently heard testimony from manufacturers and shippers that the deepening of the channel of the Hudson River from 27 feet to 35 feet at a cost of \$20,000,000 would save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Griffith Terry, pres. of the Capital District Food Brokers, said the deeper channel would definitely lower the cost of living.

John H. MacMillan, Jr., pres., Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, said full depth in the channel is needed to enable Albany to retain its rank in the grain industry.

Speaking as the operator of the 13,500,000-bu. elevator at the Albany port, Mr. MacMillan said the question at issue is whether "the grain trade stays at Albany or shall be diverted to Montreal." He said Albany is in competition with Montreal for grain export and import, and "unless the Albany channel is made deep enough to be comparable with the St. Lawrence ports, we will have to divert our freighters there."

The Box Car Situation

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—W. C. Kendall, manager of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, reports that:

The demands for box cars continue heavy. This is especially true with respect to higher grade cars and there are some deficiencies in the supply of this class of equipment, especially on Western roads.

Notwithstanding the decline in total carloadings, the loading of commodities for which box cars are required continues week after week on very high level. Box car loadings are averaging about 375,000 cars per week, which exceeds the first two weeks of August, immediately prior to V-J Day. The ownership of serviceable box cars for all roads as of Nov. 15, the latest date available, was 712,679, and with this figure a comparison of current weekly box car loadings will serve to illustrate the intensive use to which this class of equipment is being put at the present time. There is an urgent need for continuing efforts for the most expeditious handling of box cars on the part of all concerned.

The loading of grain and grain products continues to constitute the greatest single commodity demand for box cars, followed closely by heavy requirements for the movement of foodstuffs for export to relieve the food situation in foreign countries. There is also a substantial volume of returning ammunition from the former far-flung battle fronts thru the various ports on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf which require box cars.

Announcement was made in the previous issue of this Bulletin regarding arrangements

set up by the Car Service Division that Southern and Eastern roads would assist the Western Districts thru the return of Western ownership box cars on a quota basis during November at a rate approximately 350 cars daily. This relocation requirement was increased to 1,000 cars per day to be delivered Western roads thru the principal Midwestern gateways. During the period Nov. 1 to Dec. 6, inclusive, Eastern and Southern roads delivered their Western connections thru these several gateways a total of 41,070 empty box cars, or an average of 1,141 daily. This assistance has provided relief to Western roads in meeting their exceedingly heavy requirements.

Hearing on Rye Adjourned to Jan. 7

Jack W. Bain, referee, heard evidence during December presented by an investigator of the Commodity Exchange Administration detailing the transactions of Daniel F. Rice & Co. and the General Foods Corporation in rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade in an effort to prove the charges that the price of the July, 1944, delivery had been manipulated.

The investigator reported a conversation he had in June, 1944, with Charles W. Metcalf concerning the rye activities of General Foods corporation, of which Mr. Metcalf was then vice-president. The food company became involved in rye transactions in the winter of 1942, Mr. Metcalf told Mr. Buster, because of government restrictions on wheat and corn and the relatively cheap price of rye.

After receiving the approval of the corporation board, Mr. Metcalf purchased an unstated amount of the grain. After it had served its purpose, Mr. Metcalf said he then authorized, with the consent of the General Foods board, Daniel F. Rice & Co., to dispose of the rye.

Mr. Metcalf is represented in the hearing by Edward Adams, a shrewd attorney who won a victory in a corn corner case.

Mr. Adams showed that Roland McHenry was an official of a firm competitive with General Foods Corporation. Mr. McHenry admitted that while serving as chairman of the business conduct committee he also held, in private business, the presidency of the Star Grain Co., a subsidiary of General Mills Corporation.

He disclaimed knowledge of the complete market activity of General Mills in the period covered by the complaint against General Foods.

Mr. Adams asked the Star Grain Co. head if he did not know of an interest that was short between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels of rye on the Chicago board in 1943. Mr. McHenry said that he did not and that no investigation of such an interest had been conducted by the business conduct committee.

Mr. McHenry had testified that when he was chairman of the business conduct committee the committee had warned General Foods and its vice president, Charles W. Metcalf, that the corporation's position was dangerous, and that further purchases of rye would constitute an attempt to corner and manipulate price.

The committee, Mr. McHenry said, told Mr. Metcalf in December, 1943, that General Foods rye holdings had reached proportions likely to result in violent price fluctuations.

The conduct committee presented the case to the board of directors. Mr. McHenry was asked if this was done at the time one of the respondents, Philip J. O'Brien, was president. He stated it was and with his knowledge.

Despite these warnings, Mr. McHenry said, in May, 1944, General Foods, in defiance of the conduct committee admonition, purchased 2,000,000 bushels of cash rye from Daniel F. Rice, Philip R. O'Brien, Lawrence J. Ryan and four customers of Daniel F. Rice & Co.

Asked by government counsel if he viewed this as a violation of General Foods' agreement with the business conduct committee of the board not to make further purchases of rye, Mr. McHenry said he did.

Field Seeds

CARTHAGE, ILL.—E. P. Holt of Fort Madison has purchased the Huey Seed Store.

ONAWA, IA.—C. R. Ross has opened a seed and feed store, and will have a formal opening in January.

ATCHISON, KAN.—Driers for both ear corn and shelled corn have been installed by the F. A. Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The ceiling on timothy seed was suspended for 90 days beginning Dec. 15 by the O.P.A.

TEKAMAH, NEB.—Open house was held Dec. 14 by the Tekseed Hybrid Corn Co. to celebrate the completion of its new building.

DIETERICH, ILL.—The J. M. Schultz Co. has placed in operation a new dust control system in its seed house and reports very favorable results.—H. H. H.

ELLCOTT CITY, MD.—Atlantic Seed Stocks Co-operative sustained a fire loss which severely damaged the building and stock. Fire occurred on Dec. 5.

ANNA, ILL.—Funk's Hybrid Corn was the topic of discussion at a dinner here Nov. 29 given by the Columbian Seed Co. of Eldred, Ill. Ten counties of Southern Illinois were represented.

HOWARD LAKE, MINN.—The seed corn drying plant of Northrup, King & Co. has closed its season after processing 105,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn, the best output since the plant was started.

PEORIA, ILL.—The Kelly Seed Co. has built an addition increasing shelled corn storage about 15,000 bus. Additional machinery includes three Superior Rocket Graders, a Fosberg Gravity and a Hart-Carter length grader.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The estate of Sidney G. Courteen, 81, seed merchant, who died Nov. 25, was valued at more than \$54,000 in an inventory filed in the probate court. The estate was left to the widow and a daughter.—P. J. P.

EUGENE, ORE.—Northrup, King & Co. have purchased 2,000,000 pounds, or 35 carloads, of cover crop and pasture grass seed. The purchases were made from the Farmers Warehouse of Junction City and the Irving Seed & Feed Co.—P. J. P.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Clifford Corneli has returned to St. Louis after two and one-half years with the American Red Cross in England, France and Belgium, and after a rest plans to go back in business as chairman of the board of the Corneli Seed Co.—P. J. P.

ALBANY, ORE.—Two boys, 13 and 14 years old, confessed to police that they had committed depredations at the Jenks-White Seed Co. warehouse during a period of two weeks, causing quite a bit of damage. They were committed to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.—P.J.P.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—The Henry Field Seed Co. held a meeting Dec. 10 for the managers, assistant managers and stockholders, attended by 45 men. John W. Nicolson gave his views on post-war sales. A dinner was served and next morning a breakfast at the No. 1 building of the Henry Field Co.

GRANVILLE, ILL.—The Moews Seed Corn Co. lost by fire Nov. 16 a new crib, six husking roll beds, the sorting belt, a new elevator and a mounted corn sheller as well as 8,000 bus. of seed corn and two Campbell Driers. It is surmised that the gasoline motor of a Campbell Drier at one end of the crib exploded. Only a small part of the Moews plant was destroyed, business continuing as usual. The loss is estimated at \$45,000.

BRYAN, TEX.—L. E. Elwood has been appointed business manager of the Texas Planting Cottonseed Ass'n. He resigned as cotton work specialist of the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College to take over the new post. He will have headquarters at Bryan.—P. J. P.

GALVA, ILL.—Morgan Bros. have bought the 50,000-bu. elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. to be used in their seed business. Floors will be built in the bins at different levels for grading operations. They will not engage in the grain business, but will handle feed and fertilizer as side lines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the five months prior to Dec. 1 amounted to 21,837,000 pounds, against 14,677,000 pounds and 25,394,000 pounds in the like periods of 1944 and 1943, as reported by the P. M. A. Oklahoma led in verification, with 6,961,000 pounds, followed by Kansas with 5,740,000 pounds.

ST. MARYS, KAN.—Nearly 1,200 persons attended the recent dedication of the new Central Co-op. seed corn plant. The Kansas Farmers Union headquarters were recently transferred from Salina to St. Marys. Eight hundred visitors were attracted to the \$50,000 investment in the hybrid seed corn plant, and the new office quarters of the Kansas Farmers Union. The seed plant distributed 9,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn last season at a net profit of \$12,000. Much of the corn is grown around St. Marys.—G. M. H.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Abruzzi rye has become so popular in Western Oregon that seed supplies are still short of demand, altho it is believed by next year they will be ample for all. Five farmers in Polk County produced seed this year which was disposed of thru a pool totaling 28,660 lbs. The entire combined crop was sold to 32 other Polk County farmers who planted it for seed production, cover crop, green manure and winter pasture purposes. Some county agents are now recommending to farmers to grow each year about the amount of seed each will need, as there will not long be an unlimited demand.—F. K. H.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts 1945	1944	Shipments 1945	1944
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	43,000	26,000	36,000	30,000
Duluth				
Superior	2,566,410	583,715	2,417,265	1,311,375
Fort William	1,370,571	1,931,051	1,351,896	1,630,804
Milwaukee	15,000	1,500		
Minneapolis	1,669,500	993,000	1,218,000	253,500
Portland	4,974	25,932		
Superior	1,837,277	215,932	2,204,127	446,400
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth	2,312,800	1,227,800	396,200	246,400
Hutchinson	599,400	1,255,800		
Indianapolis		84,800		121,600
New Orleans				2,200
Omaha	73,500	587,200	67,200	105,500
St. Joseph	65,360	121,040	80,100	48,280
St. Louis	436,600	1,534,800	315,000	1,163,400
Wichita	143,500	153,600	36,750	64,000
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,296,000	1,892,000	361,000	90,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	512,360	660,535	3,000	125,525
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,464,000	592,000	40,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,009,975	287,730		52,570
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	7,700		1,100	2,200
Kansas City		53,200		600

Meeting of Texas Seedsmen

The Texas Seedsmen Ass'n held its annual meeting Nov. 28 and 29 at the Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Tex., with A. J. Biggio, Jr., of Dallas presiding.

PHILIP S. TAYLOR of Tallahassee, Fla., pres. of the Southeastern Ass'n of Seed Control Officials, advocated uniform noxious weed laws as beneficial to both growers and dealers.

ROBERT MILLER, chief of the certification division of the Department of Agriculture, explained the state seed certification program.

The outstanding 4-H Club victory gardener for 1945, Miss Bernice Matekja, 15 years old, was presented with a silver loving cup by Pres. Biggio.

Among those in attendance were Harry Candy, pres., and Roger O'Donnell, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and Jas. Young, former executive sec'y.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., M. D. Mosteller, Austin; vice-pres., Les Kirby, Dallas; sec'y-treas., Curtis Clark, Jr., Corpus Christi. Directors: A. J. Biggio, Jr., and A. J. Harper, San Angelo.

New England's Contribution to the Seed Trade

The guest speaker at the annual meeting Dec. 6 of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., was Francis C. Coulter of the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., whose topic was "New England's Contribution to the Seed Trade."

He said that the first seedsman in America was probably Squanto, the Indian from whom the Pilgrims got their corn seed and instructions how to sow it, with a fish in every hill. The first advertisements of seed for sale were in early numbers of newspapers published in Boston, which was then the great port of the northeast, about 200 years ago. Mr. Coulter next surveyed the species which are in general use, naming many famous varieties introduced by New England seedsmen, and commented on the strange fact that the potato and the tomato, tho native Americans, came north only by way of Europe, and in this country both were first grown for food in Massachusetts.

A number of old catalogs were produced for inspection at the end, after which a standing vote of thanks was heartily tendered Mr. Coulter for his very interesting presentation of the subject.

OFFICERS elected for 1946 are: Pres., James Shiels, Joseph Breck & Sons; vice-pres., John C. Willard, Comstock, Ferre & Co.; sec'y and treas., S. R. Perry, Jr., Perry Seed Co.; executive committee, C. H. Anderson, E. D. Pillsbury, Richard A. Flag.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

New Seed Trade-Marks

PHILADELPHIA SEED CO., Philadelphia, Pa., has been granted trademark No. 485,846 on the word "Bingo" for grass, field and agricultural seeds.

DAVENPORT SEED CO., also doing business as Bruns Seed Co., Davenport, Ia., has been granted trademark No. 484,560 on the word "Goldline" for hybrid seed corn and farm seeds generally.

Imports of Seeds

Imports of seeds into the United States during the five months ending Dec. 1, compared with the corresponding period of 1944 in parentheses, were as follows, in pounds:

Alfalfa, 2,910,800 (1,640,000); barley, 700,000 (none); bentgrass, 229,200 (none); smooth brome, 2,137,100 (1,979,700); subterranean clover, 35,600 (49,200); white clover, 111,600 (296,400); Chewings fescue, 1,175,300 (422,400); dallis grass, 42,700 (507,800); Rhodes grass, 147,200 (31,800); Sudan, none (44,700); black medic, 103,800 (none); clover mixture, 162,500 (166,300); sesbania, 99,100 (none); sweet clover, 1,376,800 (1,493,300), and crested wheatgrass, 305,700 (311,900), as reported by the P.M.A.

Seed Setting of Alfalfa

By DR. JOHN W. CARLSON, associate agronomist, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Information leading to an understanding of the basic factors affecting the production of alfalfa seed has been accumulating slowly over a period of more than 75 years. European workers were the first to give attention to the structure of the alfalfa flower and to show its adaptation for tripping and cross pollination by bees. American, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand workers have since contributed similar valuable information on the same subject.

At least four factors appear at the present time to have special significance in the growing of alfalfa seed in Utah and other western states, namely: (1) tripping and cross pollination by wild bees and honeybees; (2) lygus infestation and damage; (3) the breed or variety of alfalfa used for the production of seed, and (4) cultural practices, water relationships and soil conditions affecting the growth of alfalfa used in the production of seed.

SEED SETTING in alfalfa is dependent largely upon cross pollination effected by wild bees and honeybees that visit the flowers in search of pollen and nectar. In the absence of these insects seed has been shown to set sparingly and largely in proportion to the self fertility levels of the individual plants. The average yields of 60 plants of known fertility level, when enclosed in a large cloth cage used for the exclusion of pollinating insects, was 16 pounds per acre, as compared with 258 pounds for 60 similar plants of identical genotype when exposed to the bees outside of the cage.

Pollinating insects are thus shown to be essential to the successful production of alfalfa seed. Unfertilized flowers that are not visited by the bees begin to fall after several days in full bloom and "stripping" results, a term by which the seed growers often describe conditions leading to a failure of alfalfa seed crops.

THE BREED AND VARIETY—The average yield of 60 vegetatively propagated plants of a poor seeding strain of alfalfa was found to be 37 pounds of seed per acre, as compared with 441 pounds for 60 similar plants of a high seeding type. The difference is attributable largely to differences in the heredity of the strains, since the plants of both types were grown adjacent to each other and were given equal opportunity for pollination by visiting bees.

The aim is to find types that are highly attractive to the pollinating insects, since cross pollination results in seed of superior value because of its hybrid nature.

Seed Testing

By VIOLA STANWAY, Seed Analyst, Missouri Seed Testing Laboratory, Columbia, Mo.

During the past year over 4,000 samples of seed were submitted for testing to the Missouri Seed Testing Laboratory. Of the total number received over 2,000 consisted of red clover.

Some samples, particularly a number of the red clover samples, apparently were not truly representative for a given lot of seed since the size of the sample was too small to adequately represent a lot of seed.

Unless the sample of seed is properly drawn, laboratory tests will be of little value in determining the quality of a given lot of seed.

To secure a representative sample, equal portions should be taken from different parts of the quantity of the seed to be sampled. If the seed is in bulk, a small portion should be taken from each of several different places; if seed is bagged, a sample should be obtained from at least every third bag. These samples should be thoroughly mixed.

If the seed is small, like grass, clover, alfalfa, or lespedeza, one-half pint is adequate to send as a representative sample. If the seed is large, like corn, cotton, small grain or sorghum, one pint is sufficient. If the seed is soybeans, the amount required is one quart.

Seed should be recleaned before taking and sending a sample to the laboratory for testing. Recleaning increases the quality of the seed by removing inert material such as trash, sticks and dirt, also some of the noxious weed seeds and other weeds as well as light seed, takes less time to be analyzed and the results as reported are of more value to the person who submits the sample.

After the sample has been submitted to the laboratory, the analyst obtains the working sample on which the detailed purity is to be made.

To obtain such a working sample, a mechanical divider is used to divide the original sample into halves repeatedly.

A detailed purity analysis consists in separating the working sample into four parts: (1) pure seed; (2) other crop seed; (3) weed seed, and (4) inert matter. The percentages of each of these four parts are determined and given in the purity report. In addition to this, the report lists the names of the noxious weeds present and the rate of occurrence in working sample plus those found in the extra amount examined for noxious weed content.

If a germination test is also desired, 400 seeds for germination are taken from the pure seed separation without discrimination as to size or appearance. These seeds are germinated in replicate tests of 100 seeds each, using blotters, towels or sand, depending on which type is best suited for the kind of seed being germinated. The seeds are then placed in germinators which are kept at certain temperatures for a certain number of days as prescribed by the "Rules for Testing Seeds."

In seed laboratory practice, germination means the percentage of seeds capable of producing normal seedlings under ordinarily favorable conditions. This does not include seed which produce weak, malformed or obviously abnormal sprouts.

Thus when the analyst makes the germination counts on a given sample of seed only the number of normal sprouts are noted. Sometimes as many as three or four counts are made during the germination period of certain kinds of seeds. Red clover requires only two counts to be made which are on the fourth and seventh day. When the final count is made the total number of sprouts from each 100 seeds is averaged and the figure obtained is reported as the germination percentage.

In many legume crops such as lespedeza,

sweet clover, red clover and other clovers, many seeds remain hard at the end of the prescribed period because they have not absorbed water due to a water-tight seed coat. These seeds are counted on the final day of the test and are reported as the percentage of hard seed.

To get the percentage of pure live seed in a given lot of seed the percentage of pure seed is multiplied by the percentage of the germination test.

Midland Sorghum

A. F. Swanson of Hays, Kan., 25 years ago made a cross of the sorghum plant now known as "Midland." In 1943 the plant came into prominence as it was tested on 14 acres. A year later, 20,000 acres of the grain were tested, and this year 300,000 acres were planted.

Selection of a name for the new sorghum was made by ballot by Agronomists Swanson and A. L. Halsted, Supt. L. C. Aicher of the Fort Hays experiment station, and their associates in the membership of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. From a dozen suggested names, Swanson's suggestion—"Midland"—won the most votes.

Mr. Swanson once was a member of the board of trustees of Midland College.

Advance on Thresher Run Seed Limited to 75 Per Cent

Effective Dec. 13 the O.P.A. has ruled that country buyers and commercial processors may advance to growers not more than 75 per cent of the price of thresher run legume and grass seeds if the seeds had been sold on a dockage basis at the time of delivery.

The actual value can not be determined until quality cleaned, which may be months after delivery. The O.P.A. alleges that some buyers have been paying an advance that exceeded the ceiling price on cleaned seed.

The percentage of legume and grass seeds determined for each producer's lot by the dockage test on a representative sample will determine the percentage for which he will be paid after his particular lot has been mixed with those of other producers and quality cleaned, OPA said, in clarifying the provisions of the regulation determining the amount of payment to producers for commingled lots of seed.

Feed Council to Report

About Jan. 1 the Feed Industry Council will release a report estimating feed supplies and requirements, as a result of its meeting Dec. 12 and 13 at Chicago, Ill.

A score of representatives of agricultural colleges and experiment stations were present at the meeting. They will work out a balance sheet after returning to their territories and considering the forthcoming government report on final yields.

CERTIFIED LINCOLN Soybeans

Seed Oats VICLAND
• Car or truck lots

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Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Supply Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The C. P. A. has issued direction 6, permitting manufacturers to continue to receive materials during the first 30 days following a work stoppage.

WATERLOO, IA.—Dean, Clayton & Co. have been incorporated with 250 shares of no par value stock, to manufacture milling machinery. R. E. Dean is pres.—A. G. T.

THE CIO Textile Workers Union has voted to strike in eleven plants of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. The union is demanding a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour for both men and women.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. were awarded a refund of \$698,984 in interest and taxes paid on notes given by municipalities and held exempt by Judge Campbell in the federal court.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—The many friends of the S. Howes Co. will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. A. C. Barbeau, principal owner, who is survived by a son, Alexis C. Barbeau, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Jenkins. Stanley Watson will continue as manager.

OMAHA, NEB.—The manufacture of industrial alcohol from grain having proved to be too costly, the large plant owned by the government and leased by the Farm Crops Processing Corporation, will be converted to use 60 carloads of potatoes and 20,000 bus. of corn per day, half of the product to be alcohol and half syrup. Geo. E. Johnson, pres. of the company, states that the R.F.C. has approved the application for the necessary surplus machinery costing \$218,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Back of the bag shortage is the lack of labor in the textile mills. Extreme shortages of certain types of cotton yarns, fabrics and apparel will not be overcome until the cotton textile industry can attract large numbers of seriously needed workers, the National Industrial Conference Board reported Dec. 17. "Employment trends forecast prior to the end of the war have failed to materialize, labor shortages increasing instead of disappearing after V-J Day. In addition to continued manpower stringencies, the cotton textile industry has been plagued by high turnover rates, absenteeism and work stoppages."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A. on Dec. 19 raised the ceiling on hardwood and hemlock lumber 4 per cent, to compensate for a wage increase. Production of lumber as reported by the Department of Commerce has been at the rate of 28,000,000,000 board feet during and for 1945, against 32,000,000,000 board feet last year.

MUNCY, PA.—Sprout, Waldron & Co. have strengthened their technical personnel by the addition to its staff of Nandor Szasz, a native of Hungary, who was educated at Karlsruhe, Germany, where he received his M.E. degree. He built and modernized a number of mills in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria. For the present Mr. Szasz will be attached to the New York office of the company.

EMPLOYMENT in 25 manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the National Industrial Conference Board slumped 12.1 per cent in September, the greatest decline ever recorded since such statistics have been collected, Conference Board reported. The Board's index of employment dropped to the lowest level since September, 1940, and was 31.8 per cent below the peak of October-November, 1943.

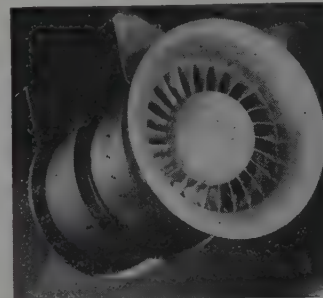
CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. Collins, director of the research laboratories of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers meeting in Chicago of a new glass-reinforced plastic material which can be made into railroad cars, boat hulls, passenger car and truck body parts, piping, luggage, furniture, and kitchen and bathroom appliances. The material will not corrode, and can be made into any shape without costly dies.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Judge Joyce of the federal court has dismissed the suit brought by the government against the Hart-Carter Co. for alleged conspiracy with Henry Simon, Ltd., of Cheadle Heath, Eng., to fix prices of grain cleaning machinery and to give the Simon firm exclusive territory. Judge Joyce said: "It is my conclusion the government has not proved that a conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws now exists between the defendant and the Simon company."

WHEAT SUPPLIES are now extremely tight in all sections, and in some sections it is impossible to buy wheat at all, particularly the types required for milling.—Hook-up of Millers National Federation.

Blowers and Fans of a New Design

Culminating several years of intensive research and experimentation, the Buffalo Turbine Corp. has announced a new line of Axial-Flow



Fan of New Design.

blowers and fans. This equipment is made possible by the development of entirely new design methods; believed to be one of the greatest achievements in the history of blower and fan engineering.

The design has been developed by James G. Sawyer, vice-president and chief engineer. Using these design methods, it has been possible to design Axial-Flow blowers and fans having superior pressure and flow characteristics.

Due to the high capacity and small size of many of these units, it has been necessary to develop special motors, having exceptionally high h.p. and small diameters. The incorporation of these motors has made possible equipment having an over-all weight of only 30 per cent of conventional equipment.

Typical is the 14-inch diameter blower illustrated herewith, which delivers 8,000 CFM and 10-inch S.P., turning 3450 RPM. It is driven by an 8-inch diameter 20 h.p. motor. The complete unit weighs only 130 pounds. Pressure and efficiency characteristics allow economical operation over a wide range.

The Buffalo Turbine Corp. line is to include a wide range of direct driven units with air pressures from 3/8-inch to 100 inches of water at synchronous motor speeds. Also direct connected turbine driven units up to 100 p.s.i., and 100,000 CFM will be available.

These units have wide applications in the ventilating and air conditioning fields requiring pressures up to 6 inches of water; dust removal, conveying, processing, drying and forced draft blowers.

TO DRY wet corn from his 300 acres Lloyd Getting, a farmer of Sanborn, Ia., attached to his crib an oil heated blower driven by electric motor.

Books Received

CORN STORAGE BUILDINGS—In Extension Circular 262, a reprint, the Iowa State College reproduces photographs of many types of cribs, with descriptive text. Complete working drawings for four of the different cribs may be obtained from the Extension Service, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., upon request.

POSTWAR LABOR POLICY surveys the opinion of 600 informed persons on mediation and arbitration of labor disputes and the government's role therein. The answers show that 52 per cent believe in a strengthened Conciliation Service; but only 33 per cent believe that the Conciliation Service should be empowered to settle disputes by final order, and only 25 per cent think the Conciliation Service should have power to regulate wages by for—Washington, D. C.

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W. E. Norelius Sec'y of Tri-State Mutual

Following the retirement of E. H. Moreland in April on account of ill health W. E. Norelius has been appointed secretary of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., having its headquarters at Luverne, Minn.

Mr. Norelius is well qualified to continue the work so well conducted by Mr. Moreland since 1906. For 10 years Mr. Norelius was line ele-



W. E. Norelius, Luverne, Minn.

vator operator for the E. A. Brown Co., of Luverne. For the past 24 years he has been associated with the Tri-State Mutual and since 1933 has been assistant sec'y.

Today the company has more than \$100,000,000 insurance in force.

From Abroad

The British Parliament has voted to accept a loan from the United States. In the United States it is argued in favor of the loan, or gift, that it will promote export trade in farm products.

THE Ukraine grain acreage is still nearly 30 per cent less than before the war, according to the Soviet.

SOUTH AFRICA'S wheat crop is estimated at 5,624,000 bus., according to threshing returns, compared with the forecast of 6,992,000 bus. officially.

SPAIN'S crop outlook has been improved by rains. Winter wheat sown over a year ago is now germinating. Growth during November was rapid.

THE ARGENTINE wheat crop is estimated at 165,749,000 bus. Tho slightly larger than the small crop in 1944, it is 35 per cent smaller than the 1938-42 average, chiefly because of reduced acreage and lower per-acre yields. The barley crop, however, is the largest on record, amounting to 46,480,000 bus., and the oats and rye crops are among the largest, totaling 64,898,000 bus. and 16,338,000 bus. respectively. U.S.D.A.

Extinguish Three Fires, Saved Elevator

By VIC PARMENTIER of the Millers National Insurance Co.

It seems that at this particular Indiana elevator a new feed mill building had been built twelve feet detached from the frame elevator, and the electric power installation in this new building had been put in according to our standards. The power supply was from a transformer secondary system having a grounded center tap on one of the transformer secondaries, and this grounded center tap was metallically connected to the conduit service for the new installation. This was all in accordance with our code rules.

There was no electric power equipment located in the frame elevator, but this house did have electric lights with the wiring in rigid conduit. The entrance conduit for the lights was grounded to a regular driven ground, and was in contact with the iron siding of the elevator which itself was also grounded at several points for lightning protection. Unfortunately, there had never been a metallic interconnection between the lighting service conduit and the secondary ground at the transformers.

The electrical installation in the new feed mill included a main fused service switch for lights, and a distribution center from which several fused branch circuits radiated. It was intended that one of these branch circuits would supply the lights already installed in the elevator.

When power from the transformers was cut over to the new power service in the feed mill, the electrician also intended to cut over the elevator lights to the new branch circuit in the feed mill. However, things began to happen before this additional change could be made. Shortly after the power transformers had been connected to the feed mill service, smoke was seen curling up around the iron siding on the southeast corner of the elevator building near where the lighting entrance conduit was located. The electrician immediately cut the power supply wires from the transformer to the elevator lighting service, and he also cut the ground wire at this service.

The fire department was called and proceeded to put out the fire in the cribbing under the iron siding. When the fire was pronounced "out," they rolled up their hose and prepared to leave. Just at that time the elevator manager was suspicious regarding the complete extinguishment of the fire, and he cut a hole inside of the building close to the driveway floor and found some fire burning that the fire department had missed. The department was then called back and proceeded to extinguish the fire completely.

In this particular case, an extension of the driveway had resulted in a wall section of double cribbed construction with an air space

between. The original fire had burned through the outer cribbing and had gotten into the space between these walls. Since there was nothing from the outside to indicate there was an open space between the cribbing, the fire department assumed that the fire had been extinguished and prepared to leave. The quick thinking of the elevator man, however, kept them from getting away until the fire was entirely out and the elevator was saved.

The cause of this disturbance was quite obvious. There was a ground somewhere in the lighting system in the elevator, and when the power service connection with its interconnected ground wire was made at the feed mill, substantial leakage was set up from the accidental ground in the elevator through the conduit and into the grounded iron siding. A loosened nail between sheets of siding provided the required loose connection and the heating at that point ignited the cribbing under the siding. The grounds were dug up later and found to be in excellent condition, which explains why there was a large enough flow of current to cause the trouble.

When the installation is completed the supply conduit for the lights in the elevator will be extended to the new feed mill section without any overhead span of open wiring. It will be necessary also to locate the ground in the lighting system in the elevator to avoid blowing the fuses at the head of this circuit when the power is turned on.

Considerable credit should be given to the elevator manager for his straight thinking. However, this occurrence emphasizes the necessity for tying all sections of conduit together metallically. If this had been done, the ground in the elevator lighting system would simply have blown the fuse at the head of the circuit and no other trouble would have developed.

THE WORLD corn crop this year is estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Oct. 5, as 2 per cent less than last year; but 11 per cent above the pre-war average.

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, which is making extensive research and experimentation with safflower seed, has purchased most of this type of seed produced in Box Butte County. The seed will be planted on Montana land.—P. J. P.

Toledo Has Big Car of Oats

Sam L. Rice of Metamora, O., reports unloading at the Toledo plant of the Rice Grain Co. a car containing 3,920 bus. of oats, the shipper certainly taking a risk in doing this to an 80,000 capacity car.

Another shipper in Ohio overloaded a car 1,300 bus. and the railroad company advised of a broken axle, compelling transfer into another car which, when weighed, revealed the overload. No bill yet, but?

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Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A., effective Dec. 15, suspended the ceilings on mineral mixed feeds and oyster and clam shells, for 90 days.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No control order on proteins will be promulgated before Jan. 1, and perhaps not at all, officials believing that such a regulation would be almost beyond enforcement.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A soybean meal pool will not be established by the National Soybean Processors Ass'n, says Pres. R. J. Houghtlin, altho individual soybean oil millers may get together to work out an equitable distribution.

SKIM MILK production for animal feed during October amounted to 670,000 lbs., a decrease of 13 per cent from a year ago, and 87 per cent from the 5-year average. Stocks on Oct. 31 were 716,000 lbs., or 74 per cent less than a year earlier.—U.S.D.A.

COTTONSEED cake and meal production during the four months prior to Dec. 1 amounted to 655,403 tons, compared with 726,897 tons during the corresponding months of 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Stocks of cake and meal on hand at the end of November amounted to 52,741 tons, against 74,347 tons a year earlier.

MADISON, WIS.—Meeting here Dec. 6 the Wisconsin Feed Advisory Committee asked the U.S.D.A. to reinstate the set-aside order for distribution of protein meal, stating that "the high year-around milk production expected of Wisconsin farmers cannot be maintained without a highly productive ration, which necessarily requires proteins. Our small protein supply has been seriously impaired because several of the big processors who normally supply Wisconsin now use much of their production for their own mixed feeds."

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The program for the annual meeting Jan. 14 and 15 at the Jefferson Hotel of the American Dehydrators Ass'n will include a statement by Walter Berger on the "Feed, Food and Live Stock Situation"; Dr. Lamar Kishlar on "Feeds and Foods of Tomorrow"; R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, on "Our Association"; H. N. Hostetter, Buffalo, N. Y., on "Customers Requirements of Dehydrated Meal"; Warren Baker, Boston, Mass., on the "Elusive Carotene"; Lyman Peck on "Looking Ahead"; Clarence Johnson, St. Louis, on "What's in Store for Storage"; J. J. White, Beardstown, Ill., on "What the Consumer Thinks," and Jas. J. Lugenbeal, chief chemist of the Merchants Exchange, on "The Chemist's Ideas."

Brewers' Yeast

By E. A. WEBB of Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Brewers' dried yeast is a natural "B" complex concentrate produced by nature, developing during its growth all of the known and the unnamed vitamins of the "B" complex, plus valuable minerals and a high quality protein. The average protein content is 45 per cent on a dry substance basis. This protein is a vegetable protein, very highly digestible, containing most of the essential amino acids which in connection with the vitamins, makes brewers' dried yeast a very valuable ingredient for all livestock feeds.

Isolated vitamins are not as effective as when the "B" complex is used. When it is proved that there is a shortage of nicotinic acid in a pig ration, better results are obtained when used in connection with a product such as brewers' dried yeast containing all of the known

vitamins of "B" complex—so as to insure complete protection.

Collaborative Check Sample Work

For the past 5 years the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, in co-operation with the American Feed Control Officials Ass'n, has been conducting collaborative work on feeds for the purpose of obtaining greater accuracy between laboratories. I am sure those who have participated in the past will agree that much improvement has been noted.

At a meeting in Chicago in May it was requested that this service be continued during 1946. A series of 6 samples prepared by Law & Company of Atlanta, Ga., will be forwarded at intervals during the year. The cost of \$10 remains the same, as we have found this amount just about pays the expense involved.

Many of our members have been collaborating in this work and have been receiving each month a statement showing the analysis made, which is interesting and helpful. Further co-operation is desired and the cost is only \$10 a year. Those who are not now collaborating may come in by sending a request for enrollment, with a check for \$10, to Mr. L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, College Park, Md. Participation by our members is strongly recommended.—R. M. Field, pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The National Feed Distributors Com'te

St. Louis, Mo.—The National Feed Distributors Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, starts the year 1945-46 with fewer changes than any of the national committees. President F. Peavey Heffelfinger, in making the appointments, points out that members of last year's committee are, in many instances, also members of the OPA Advisory Committee for Feed Jobbers and Wholesalers, and that a continuity of committee membership is advisable during the next few months of OPA legal existence.

J. P. Parks of Kansas City again is chairman of the committee. Others on the committee are: E. F. LaBudde, Milwaukee, Wisc.; A. L. Stanchfield, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. S. Macdonald, Boston, Mass.; Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.; John Jouno, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Glen Bown, Waterloo, Iowa; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Max F. Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Pepin, Memphis, Tenn.

Paul Smith, San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon Green, Washington, D. C.; Caddis F. Morris, Charlotte, N. Car.; Wm. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Donovan, Omaha, Nebr.; C. J. Martenis, New York, N. Y.; Louis Tobian, Dallas, Tex.; James Ditzler, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. H. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo.; A. F.

Miller, Houston, Tex.; L. D. Toll, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of this committee have had conferences with OPA over distribution of feed this past year, and have petitioned the OPA in one instance for a change in the provisions covering feed jobbers.




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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
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Protein Requirement Eased in Mississippi

Mississippi, for the present, will accept registration on wheat gray shorts and wheat brown shorts with guaranties of 15.5 per cent protein, and wheat bran guaranteeing 14 per cent protein. These are $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than have been allowed in the past by the state feed control law, and are promulgated because "of the low protein content of wheat at this time and that may prevail in the future."

Wheat shorts may be registered guaranteeing 15 per cent protein when registered and tagged with brand names as follows: "Low protein wheat gray (or brown) wheat shorts." The expression, "with mill run screenings not exceeding 8 per cent," may be added to the brand name.

Fat and fiber guaranties remain unchanged, the former at 3.5 per cent. Fiber content of wheat gray shorts may be 6 per cent, that of brown shorts 7.5 per cent, and that of wheat bran 11 per cent.

Elimination of Ceilings on Feedstuffs

J. P. Parks of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the Wholesalers and Jobbers Feed Industry Advisory Committee, recently wrote Chester Bowles, administrator of the O.P.A., as follows: "Attached find questionnaire filled out as best I can. Purposely, I have delayed filling this out until I had sounded out the opinions of a sufficient number in the feed industry to warrant a reply.

"Naturally, all of us would like to see price controls removed by July 1, 1946, but I do not think any of us in our own industry can have enough vision in advance to determine whether or not this would be possible without repercussions.

"Frankly, I would say that if price controls cannot be removed by July 1 without affecting the status of the returning soldier, sailor and marine in his daily struggle for existence in our economic setup, then the lifting of ceilings should be delayed until a more expedient time from his standpoint."

The National Retail Feed Com'ite

St. Louis, Mo.—The National Retail Feed Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n includes some new names this year. President F. Peavey Heffelfinger announces that he has named John Hinck of Corning, Ia., as the chairman of the committee, succeeding Fred Kerber of Emmetsburg, Ia.

This committee of nation-wide representation met at the Annual Meeting of the National Ass'n in Omaha, and presented a series of recommendations to the Board. Members of the committee are "nominated" by the feed trade groups which are affiliated with the National Ass'n. Members of the National Retail Feed Committee are:

John Hinck, Corning, Ia.; Emmett D. Brown, Shillington, Pa.; Elton Kile, Kileville, Ohio; Lionel True, Springville, N. Y.; Theo P. Reed, Pennington, N. J.; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex.; Fred H. Pittelkow, Oshkosh, Wis.; Frank Stauffer, Chickasha, Okla.; Forest Lipscomb, Springfield, Mo.

Joe Meibergen, Enid, Okla.; Ruby Green, Kirksville, Mo.; R. E. Wendland, Temple, Tex.; P. R. Quarnberg, Rapid City, S. Dak.; Robert Wolohan, Birch Run, Mich.; J. B. Claypool, San Bernardino, Calif.; L. H. Fairchild, Lincoln, Neb.; Harold Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lorin Markham, Yakima, Wash.

The National Ass'n has urged its members who have retail feed matters which they think should be handled on a national scale, to write their comment to the chairman of the committee, or to the National Ass'n office in St. Louis.

Successful Feeding of Sheep and Goats

By DR. P. R. RECORD, of Soybean Research Council

To properly feed the sheep in the United States during the current year there will be required an estimated 249,000 tons of high protein feeds and 865,000 tons of grains and mill feeds, according to the Feed Industry Council. On Jan. 1, 1945, sheep on farms in this country were estimated to total 47,945,000.

Sheep have a relatively high nutritive requirement because they often produce 10 per cent or more of their body weight in grease wool and from 8 to 16 per cent of their body weight in the form of lamb during a gestation period of 147 days. In addition to this, during lactation they produce milk of high protein and mineral content. Since these products are all high in protein and minerals, these two nutrients are of primary importance in sheep feeding.

Good quality alfalfa or other legume is the most satisfactory dry roughage for maintaining the ewe flock, because in amounts generally consumed it usually supplies sufficient protein and minerals to meet the requirement of the ewe for these essential nutrients and supplies sufficient energy. However, when carbonaceous roughage is used, it is necessary to supplement the roughage with protein and mineral by feeding a concentrate of high protein content such as soybean oil meal and a high calcium mineral.

With carbonaceous roughages from 0.2 pound to 0.25 pound daily of soybean oil meal per 100 pounds live weight will generally correct the average protein deficiency. A total intake of about 6 grams of calcium and 3 to 3.5 grams of phosphorus per day per ewe will be a satisfactory amount and in about the suggested ratio of 2 parts calcium to 1 of phosphorus.

After weaning, the feeding practices for lamb feeding are usually the same for both types of lambs. As in the case of ewes, probably the most economical method of feeding lambs is the use of good alfalfa hay or other high quality legume hay and grain. If, however, high quality legume hay is not available and such roughages as timothy hay, straw, corn stover or silage are the roughage, then it is necessary to use a protein supplement such as soybean oil meal and a high calcium mineral with the grain mixture.

The use of soybean oil meal as a supplement

to an alfalfa hay, grain ration often results in increased rate of gain, the use of less grain per 100 pounds of gain and a higher finish.

Experimental results obtained in lamb feeding trials indicate that soybean oil meal is equal or superior to other protein supplements for rate and economy of gains when fed with an alfalfa hay, grain ration or a ration made up of carbonaceous roughage and grain. It has been found also that rations made up in the proportion of about 35 to 40 per cent concentrates and 60 to 65 per cent roughage produce the most efficient gains.

Very little experimental work has been conducted to determine the value of the various oil meals as protein supplements in rations for milk goats. However, if the information obtained from work with dairy cows can be applied to goats, soybean oil meal should make a highly satisfactory protein supplement to be used in feeding milk goats.

Effect of Ration on Composition of Chickens

At the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that substitution of cottonseed oil for part of the corn meal in a standard ration produced chicks with a much higher fat content and a lower live weight than those grown on the standard ration alone. Substitution of casein, cottonseed meal or other protein feed for corn meal produced chickens with a lower fat content than those produced by the corn meal ration.

Substitution of feeds with a lower productive energy, such as oat hulls, for the corn meal, also produced chickens with a lower fat content. The fat content of the entire chickens ranged from 1.4 to 16.7 per cent. If the fat content needed to produce chickens of good quality were known, it would be possible to produce such chickens by proper adjustment of the rations.

EFFECTIVE Jan. 1 new tax withholding schedules will become effective in line with the lower income tax returns on individuals which become effective also on that date. The new schedules will apply to wages paid on or after Jan. 1, regardless of when earned. It is important, therefore, that employers make sure that they are withholding on the new basis on wages paid on or after Jan. 1.



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P Oyster Shell
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New Mexico Dealers to Re-organize Jan. 13

The New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n has called a general meeting to be held Jan. 13 at Albuquerque to re-organize all the grain dealers of the state as a division of the Rocky Mountain Grain Dealers Ass'n, embracing the Colorado Grain Dealers and affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

This action resulted from a meeting Dec. 2 in the Hilton Hotel at Albuquerque, where Lloyd Case of Fort Collins, Colo., was chosen temporary chairman.

GRADON SWANSON led the discussion on what could be done with a New Mexico Ass'n; why, from the national standpoint, it was needed; how no one of the four mountain states could support a full time office alone; how it could be done by combining into a single organization that still preserved the state ass'n.

"From the standpoint of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n," said Mr. Swanson, "we always have to answer this question when we come before a legislative committee: 'Who do you represent?' We tell them: 'We represent so many direct members and so many in associations who are affiliated with us.' With our direct and affiliate memberships we do represent some seven thousand dealers thruout the United States.

"We are interested in seeing regional associations such as the one you are considering here be formed. They enable us to get a better idea of what is needed for the good of the industry and they strengthen our influence in Washington. We in the grain and feed trade must be as strongly organized as any other group if we are to restrain legislation that is wrong or against our rightful interests and to get good legislation enacted.

"For the past several years our Washington office has been most important. During the fifty years of our organized life, we have never had so much to do with Washington and while there are many things you don't like, it would have been a whole lot worse if you hadn't had someone in there fighting your battle for you.

"We are not yet through with Washington regulation and interference. In fact, it is going to take the greatest fight the common people of this country ever had to keep Washington from running their lives for them. And industries, such as ours which are closely coupled to the farmers, were regulated long before OPA and it is futile to think that we will be freed of many controls in the future. We must be strong enough to stop the movement where it is and if possible push it back a ways.

"Over the years, our organization has worked with the trade in helping form trading rules which make possible the transfer of millions of bushels and dollars without loss. When rules are violated, injured parties need not go to law but can work through our arbitration committees. When you get set up, you will automatically be privileged to make use of this arbitration machinery and have differences settled with member-firms in far away places.

"We are now engaged in emphasizing once again that a contract is a contract and that 'a word is a bond.' New faces untrained in the grand traditions of the trade and a tight situation has caused some concern because of contract violation. We are doing something about that.

"There are things we cannot do for you. They are matters where your interests conflict with some other area's. In the four states proposed for the Rocky Mountain Association, you have little risk of differences. Quite the reverse is true . . . you have a 'community of interests.'

"We cannot do anything about state legislation such as warehouse laws, feed and fertilizer laws, etc. Your state associations keep you informed on the things you need to know. A state secretary does your reading for you, weeding out what doesn't affect you, boiling down and condensing the items that are of interest to you.

He is on guard all the time so you at least will know when you are doing wrong.

"It seems to me you have a wonderful opportunity here at this time. You have a chance to buy into a going concern without any cost beyond the payment of normal dues. In Lloyd Case you have a man with twenty years of active management experience in the grain and feed business and who is only available to you because of an accident that prevents him engaging actively in business. He likes this kind of work. We in the National think a great deal of him.

"You once had an association, I understand. I gather from what has been said that it has not functioned because no one had any responsibility to it after it had served its purpose. It is likely the reason it didn't live was because you did not have a paid executive head and an office where people could write. Someone has to look after the details. A secretary is that someone and you hire him to do the things you simply cannot give the time to yourself."

Until election of officers of the new division could be held, W. M. Mason of the Santa Fe Hay & Grain Co. was appointed temporary divisional chairman, and Arthur Ravel, Ravel Bros., Albuquerque; M. C. Roberts, Roberts Seed Co., Texico, and Robert Ruoff, Ruoff Milling Co., Albuquerque, were assigned with him as an executive committee. Mr. Case was asked to continue in an executive capacity.

Among those present at the meeting were Louis Ravel, Ravel Bros., C. J. Branhart and Jack Kilgore, all of Albuquerque, and W. J. Ochterbelt, Santa Fe (N. M.) Hay & Grain Co. Representing the Colorado division of the association were Vincent Kerwin, president, of Pueblo, and H. E. Lague, Monte Vista, director and chairman of the Colorado legislative committee.

Interpretations by OPA of Maximum Price Regulation 487

Question: Are there any circumstances under which a merchandiser may determine his maximum price for the sale of wheat received and delivered in carload quantities by taking the base price of the interior rail point into which the wheat has moved and adding there to (1) the previously allowable markups and elevations; (2) the transportation costs from such interior rail points to the point of delivery; and (3) the markup for the sale involved?

Answer: No. The maximum price of a merchandiser for the sale of wheat received by him and delivered in carload quantities is always based upon his supplier's maximum price as provided in Section 4.4 (a) (1) except when the lot has moved into a terminal basing point as provided in Section 4.4 (a) (2).

Section 2.2 (u) defines a "terminal base point" as any city listed in Table I and II of Section 3.2; and Section 2.2 (w) defines "interior rail points" so as to exclude "terminal base points."

Question: May a seller of wheat contract for its sale on the basis of the maximum price applicable to such sale at the time of delivery?

Answer: Yes. Section 1.2 (a) specifically provides that "any person may agree to sell at a price which can be increased up to the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery."

Question: If the contract of sale referred to in the preceding question provides for delivery of the wheat in installments at intervals, is the maximum price for such sale the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery of the last installment?

Answer: No. The maximum price applicable to each installment is the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery of the particular installment.

Food Products Regulation 2—Supplement 4

Question: May a purchaser buy corn at the farm where grown under an arrangement whereby he shells such corn or has it shelled by another and then pays the producer the maximum price applicable to the corn after shelling with-

out making a deduction for the cost of shelling?

Answer: No, unless the purchaser deducts from the maximum price for the shelled corn an amount not less than the reasonable value of the shelling service, the transaction is, in effect, a purchase at a price in excess of the maximum price for the corn acquired and is an evasive practice under Section 3.—Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Ass'n.

A SAFFLOWER seed oil expeller plant will be placed in operation in January by the University of Nebraska, to determine whether the production of safflower seed can be made commercially profitable. Equipment has been purchased for \$10,000.

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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Oregon Feed Plants to Close for Lack of Meal

A soybean oil meal set-aside plan was recommended by the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers following a conference with C. C. Farrington, chief of the grain branch of the P. M. A.

The Oregon soybean oil meal distribution plan designed to give distributors the same amount of plant protein they purchased in '44 would start at the processor level.

It was shown by Oregon feed representatives that unless relief was granted to Oregon feed manufacturers, an estimated 90 per cent of the state's feed manufacturing plants would be closed by Jan. 1 by the lack of meal. Other plants now are entirely out of meal, with no booking ahead.—F. K. H.

Meeting of New England Feed Men

More than 500 men interested in feeds attended the convention of the New England Feedmen's Ass'n at Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.

WALTER BERGER, director of the feed management division of the U.S.D.A., outlined the oil meal and protein feed situation.

PROF. T. B. CHARLES of the University of New Hampshire, whose topic was Chicken Feed, said:

It was not until after cod liver oil had been found to be effective as a preventative of rickets that it was possible to grow broilers out of season. In 1924 the University of Wisconsin came out with their famous chick mash with cod liver oil, and this new development made it possible to grow chicks the year around.

Hatchability was once considered to be mostly dependent on breeding. Unquestionably, hatchability can be bred into a strain of birds—but unless a ration carrying the needed requirements for good hatching is fed, low hatchability will result, with poor quality chicks. We have many commercial poultrymen who figure out their own feed mixtures, and one needs to be on their toes to keep pace with them. Supplementary feeds have always been a factor, and no doubt have a place; (1) moist mash feeding; (2) "hooch" mashes; (3) green feeds; (4) fleshing mashes; (5) flushing mashes; (6) and germinated oats are examples of this trend.

New England was the hotbed for the feeding of germinated oats when I came to New Hampshire in 1928. Many felt that it was impossible to secure good hatches without their use; however, today I find only a limited use of germinated oats. If they were an important factor in those days, feeding changes have secured good hatches without germinated oats. Green feeds were once considered indispensable, but in general have very limited use in commercial operations today. No doubt they are still of value, but labor involved may be in excess of visible returns.

The field of mineral feeding is wide open for research studies. Expensive laboratory equipment is needed for such studies, and it is the feed manufacturers and processors that will need to furnish such equipment. The dairy industry is now following the lead established by the poultry industry and those serving the industry. The leaders of that great section of agriculture are to be congratulated.

Many of us connected with experiment station work and operating on very small budgets cannot help but be somewhat envious when we view the splendid research facilities the feed industry, as a whole, has established. The acceptance of your finished products is evidenced by the large percentage of the poultry industry that use your products. Feed formulae are due to become more complicated as we deal in parts per million, instead of per cent; thus the individual finds it more difficult to find storage and mixing facilities for rations that become more complicated.

DR. K. L. TURK of Cornell University delivered an address on dairy feeding.

BERT STOLPE, Des Moines, Ia., spoke on feed merchandising.

Arrangements for the meeting had been made by G. T. Klein of Massachusetts State College, E. F. Cook, and W. M. Anderson of Boston, who is sec'y.

Kansas Feed Conference

Manhattan, Kan.—Under the joint sponsorship of the State Department of Agriculture and Kansas State College, the third annual feed conference was held recently at the college at which nearly 100 Kansas feed manufacturers, dealers and distributors attended. Discussions were held covering new developments in the feed industry, the postwar outlook, nutritive requirements of farm animals, feedstuff laws and regulations and sales promotion.

College departments sponsored the meeting

and were, animal husbandry, chemistry, poultry husbandry and dairy husbandry.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry at the college was in charge of the opening session.

The out-of-state speaker was Dr. T. S. Hamilton of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Illinois who discussed amino acids in poultry feeding.

President Milton S. Eisenhower gave the address of welcome. Several other speakers were on the program, including the following on the lecture program: Ralph Brown, president of the Ark Valley Alfalfa Mills, Hutchinson; Carl Hedrick, president of the Carl Hedrick Agency, Newton; Phil W. Lord, vice president, Kansas Soybean Mills, Emporia; W. L. Drake of the Humboldt Elevator Mills, Humboldt, and Maurice Johnson of the Staley Milling Co., Kansas City. L. E. Call and J. C. Mohler were in charge of meetings, also. —G. M. H.

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Nutritional Deficiencies of Farm Animals

By C. F. HUFFMAN, of Michigan State College, at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

The greatest deficiency observed among livestock is the lack of enough feed for adequate calories. This may be due to crop failure, adverse climate conditions, insect pests, or to a failure to adjust the livestock numbers to the productivity of the land.

GRAIN SUPPLEMENTS NEEDED—Probably the most important deficiency other than a lack of calories is an unknown milk stimulating factor found in grain and young grass. As the grass matures, it becomes less potent in this factor until at maturity it makes a very poor milk producing feed. Consequently the more immature the hay is at harvest the better the source of this factor.

The hay available today needs a supplement of grain in order to secure economic milk production. Other changes occur in the pasture and hay crops as they mature which reduce their feeding value. There is no practical method of conserving roughages at the peak of their nutritional value for winter use. This means that grain supplements are needed to furnish digestible energy as well as to supply other needed dietary factors.

PROTEIN DEFICIENCY is usually manifested by a reduction in growth, or milk production. Since economical livestock production is based on the use of roughages, information concerning the protein level and their amino acid content is essential. Farm animals which are low roughage consumers are even more likely to be fed rations lacking in protein.

Swine are the farm mammals most likely to suffer from a deficiency of protein both from the standpoint of quality and quantity except where skimmilk is available. Brood sows can be maintained on alfalfa and cereal grains, but when sows are suckling pigs a protein supplement should be fed.

ANIMAL PROTEIN—The amount of animal protein can be reduced when properly toasted soybean oil meal is used as the principal source of protein.

The quality of protein is usually not a limiting factor in home produced feeds for ruminants and horses. This is due to the role of the bacteria in the digestive tract. The rumen of the cattle and the sheep contains bacteria which have the ability to take nitrogen in the form of urea, ammonium carbonate and nitrogen from other non-protein compounds and build them into proteins. They can also use low grade proteins and convert them into fairly valuable proteins from the standpoint of quality.

PHOSPHORUS—The addition of 1 per cent bone meal or defluorinated phosphate to the grain mixture, or allowing free access to a mixture of equal parts of phosphate and salt takes care of the need for this mineral element. Commercial protein concentrates which contain a reasonable amount of wheat bran or wheat middlings usually furnish sufficient phosphorus to properly supplement homegrown feeds.

CALCIUM—The possibility of calcium deficiency occurring among farm animals depends on the calcium content of the forage, the amount of roughage consumed, the ratio of calcium to phosphorus, and the amount of vitamin D in the feed; the environment, and on the product produced, such as milk, meat, wool or eggs. Cattle and sheep seldom suffer from a lack of calcium in the ration.

The farm animals fed homegrown feeds which suffer from a lack of calcium are poultry and swine. These animals are heavy consumers of concentrates such as corn, oats, barley and wheat. These homegrown cereal grains are low in calcium. The use of calcium supplements as well as protein of high quality in the ration of poultry and swine means greater returns.

A LACK OF COBALT in homegrown feeds is the cause of more trouble among cattle in Michigan than a deficiency of any other mineral element. This may not be the case in Ohio. Nevertheless, it is a deficiency to keep in mind. Five years ago, we were sure that it did not exist in Michigan. Since that time the addition of extremely small amounts of cobalt to cattle rations has revolutionized dairying on many farms. It works like magic and the stories by livestock men about the value of this element in the ration would be difficult to believe if I had not seen it work under experimental conditions.

The principal symptom of cobalt deficiency is the lack of appetite for hay and grain. When affected animals are tempted with the choicest of feeds they still refuse it. The addition of a few milligrams of cobalt usually results in improved appetite three days later. Lack of appetite is sometimes the only symptom manifested. Usually, however, a depraved appetite is also observed. The animal may chew wood, or hair. Calves are more likely to suffer from cobalt deficiency than older animals. Frequently only one animal in a herd is affected. The lack of appetite results in emaciation and frequently death. The animal may be anemic but not necessarily so.

The addition of one-half ounce of either cobalt sulfate or cobalt chloride to 100 pounds of salt is satisfactory for older animals. In case of calves dissolve one ounce of either of the above cobalt salts in a gallon of water. Feed one teaspoonful of this solution per day per calf in the milk.

IODINE—There are certain areas around the Great Lakes and other sections of the United States in which the soil, plants and water are sufficiently low in iodine to produce a high incidence of goiter in farm animals. There are also marginal areas where the deficiency is not extreme enough to produce frequent trouble but does lead to some difficulty. Soils in the goitrogenic regions show little correlation between the iodine content of the soil and the herbage grown on them, but cow's milk from goiter-free areas contains three times as much iodine as does that from affected areas. A lack of iodine in the ration results in "big neck" or goiter in newborn calves and hairlessness in newborn pigs. The use of iodized salt in the ration prevents these conditions.

MANGANESE deficiency in poultry results in perosis, commonly called "slipped tendon" disease. Workers at the University of Wisconsin have suggested that sterility in cattle may be associated with rations low in this element. Recent studies at the Michigan experiment station indicate that the manganese requirement of cattle may be fairly high for certain individual cows. Two of the most commonly grown crops in the middle west, namely alfalfa hay and corn grain, are frequently low in this element. Results have not advanced far enough to justify the universal addition of manganese compounds to commercial feeds for livestock other than poultry.

COPPER AND IRON are the twin elements from the standpoint of anemia prevention. Copper deficiency has been diagnosed in both sheep and cattle in several areas of the world, but has not been observed in the middle west.

Salt deficiency in the ration of cattle on natural feeds is common after the onset of lactation unless supplemented with common salt.

A disturbance in magnesium metabolism manifested by increased irritability, stiffness of legs and low plasma magnesium values is sometimes observed on natural feeds. The addition of magnesium salts results in recovery within a few days.

VITAMIN deficiencies are common among poultry fed natural rations when green grass is not available.

There are probably more cases of vitamin A deficiency among swine fed barley, wheat or oats without hay, but supplemented with skimmilk.

A few cases of rickets due to a vitamin D deficiency have been observed among calves during winter months and fed homegrown feeds. Dr. Krauss and his staff at the Ohio experiment station have reported that rickets occurred in calves due to vitamin D deficiency. Since most of the members of the vitamin B complex are synthesized by the bacteria in the rumen, a deficiency of these vitamins among ruminants is not common. A few instances have been reported where cattle fed natural feeds responded to vitamin B₁₂. It is common knowledge that poultry fed natural rations develop various vitamin B complex deficiencies during the winter.

VITAMIN C—Under most conditions, farm animals synthesize sufficient vitamin C for normal physiological functioning. In certain instances, however, this is not the case and impaired fertility or a scurvy-like disease resulted. It has been demonstrated with rats that there is a fat-like substance in alfalfa which stimulates vitamin C synthesis. It is likely that the ration may have something to do with a disturbed vitamin C metabolism in livestock. Several investigations have reported beneficial results from treating sterile cows with a vitamin E supplement. Recent experiments, however, indicate that vitamin E is nonessential for sheep, goats and cattle.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	1,219	272	.....	.....
Chicago	5,564	6,067	1,538	1,773
Ft. Worth	363	77
Kansas City	10,440	11,538	5,832	9,774
St. Louis	1,164	1,896	912	2,232

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Nutrition and Hatchability

By R. M. BETHKE, of Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

Good egg production is no guaranty that the eggs will hatch well and produce good vigorous chicks. Hatchability depends upon the "nutritional status" of the eggs which are being incubated or upon the presence in the egg of those essential nutritive factors that are required for the proper growth of the embryo. If any of the essential factors are absent or lacking in the egg at the time it is laid, the embryo will die prematurely, just as the hatched chick will die if not all the essential nutrients are supplied.

FEEDING FOR HATCHABILITY—and good early chick performance, in the main, is a recognition of the importance or essential nature of certain vitamins, minerals, and protein supplements in the ration. Experimental work has shown that an insufficient intake of vitamin A may adversely affect hatchability and particularly the vigor and vitality of the chicks hatched. Altho the effects of a vitamin A deficiency on hatchability are not so marked as those of some other vitamins, it nevertheless is a factor that must be reckoned with. Breeder rations should contain not less than 3,300 units of vitamin A per pound of total feed to insure good hatchability and to produce chicks with proper vitamin A reserves.

VITAMIN D, or the sunshine factor, is of singular importance in hatchability. Experimental work, without exception, has shown that when layers do not have access to direct sunshine or the amount of sunshine is inadequate, hatchability will be lowered unless vitamin D in some form is supplied. Many reliable and effective chick tested vitamin D products are available which when used at the rate of 450 A.O.A.C. chick units per pound of total feed will supply adequate amounts of this vitamin. It is well to remember that the vitamin D needs for optimum hatchability are somewhat higher than for egg production and several times greater than for growth.

VITAMIN E, frequently referred to as the anti-sterility vitamin, has been shown to be required by poultry. Experimental work within the past several years has revealed that the addition of wheat germ oil as a source of vitamin E to a good ration containing ground whole grains, cereal by-products, alfalfa meal, protein supplements, minerals, and other essential vitamins, did not increase the total number of chicks hatched from a given number of eggs. From this work as well as other observations, it appears that a ration containing good quality whole or ground grains, cereal by-products, alfalfa meal, protein supplements, essential minerals and other vitamins will supply adequate amounts of vitamin E to meet the needs for good fertility and hatchability.

RIBOFLAVIN—Experience taught us that the feeding of milk products and green feed to breeders improved the hatchability of the eggs and the quality of the chicks that hatched. In other words, there appeared to be "something" in milk products and green feed which was favorable to the production of eggs that hatched well and chicks with vigor and vitality. Science in the past decade has shown that part of the "something" in the milk products and green feed which proved beneficial was riboflavin.

The effects of riboflavin on hatchability are rather dramatic in that the hatchability of eggs can be increased or decreased by 75 per cent in the course of two or three weeks. For example, birds on a ration deficient in riboflavin may produce eggs very few of which will hatch and the addition of adequate amounts of natural or synthetic riboflavin may increase the hatchability to 80 per cent in the course of two or three weeks. The needs for riboflavin are greater for good hatchability than for egg pro-

duction. A level of 1.3 milligrams of riboflavin per pound of total feed should prove adequate for good hatchability and a good quality chick; whereas around 0.9 milligram per pound of total feed is reported to be adequate for egg production.

In recent years it has also been shown that other factors of the vitamin B complex in addition to riboflavin are involved in hatchability. Amongst these factors are pantothenic acid and pyridoxine (vitamin B₆). From the available information on the distribution of these factors in feedstuffs and their requirement by poultry, it is my judgment that the average poultry ration made from the more common feedstuffs will not be found deficient in these two vitamins.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Another factor concerned in hatchability is a substance (or substances) present in certain animal products. The nature of this substance is not known. Nevertheless, it is apparent from the reports of several investigators as well as our own experience that animal products such as dried milk, meat scraps, fish meal, liver meal, etc., contain a substance (or substances) which is partially lacking in a presumably complete all-plant ration in which soybean meal serves as the chief source of supplemental protein.

For example, in an experiment at our institution involving duplicate pens of birds, only 70 per cent of the fertile eggs produced on the soybean oil meal ration hatched in comparison to 88 and 89 per cent hatchability when the soybean oil meal was replaced either by an equivalent amount of meat scraps or menhaden fish meal protein. The inclusion of 5 per cent of dried skim milk in the meat scraps or fish meal ration did not improve hatchability, whereas in case of the soybean oil meal ration, the milk accounted for a 14 per cent increase in hatchability.

Further work has shown that the inclusion of 5 per cent meat scraps or fish meal in an all-mash soybean oil meal ration containing fermentation solubles as a source of riboflavin and other vitamin B complex factors was more effective than an equal amount of dried skim milk in maintaining good hatchability. The use of more than 5 per cent meat scraps or fish meal in the soybean oil meal ration did not show any further increase in hatchability.

MINERALS—It has been long recognized that the minerals, calcium, and phosphorus are important in egg production and in hatchability. A good breeder ration or a sound feeding program should make certain that these two mineral elements are not lacking. During the past few years, it has also been shown that a deficiency of manganese in the ration will affect hatchability adversely and make the chicks more susceptible to perosis. Altho the common poultry feedstuffs contain some manganese, it is good insurance to include some effective manganese mineral in the breeder mash.

Science and practical experience have established that proper nutrition of the breeding flock is reflected in the performance of the chicks during the early stages of growth as well as in hatchability. Chicks hatched from eggs which contain only enough of the vitamins to meet the needs of the growing embryo up to the time of hatching will not carry a vitamin reserve and must depend entirely upon the adequacy of the man-made ration supplied them.

On the other hand, if the breeders are fed so that they can produce eggs which are rich in vitamins, then the chicks hatched from such eggs will carry a "vitamin reserve account" on which they can draw if necessary. Inasmuch as the chick cannot add any nutrients to the egg from which it is hatched, it is obvious that it is the responsibility of the feeder to make certain that the breeders are supplied with all

the necessary nutritive essentials so that they can produce eggs which contain all the nutrients essential for good hatchability and the production of "reserve account" chicks.

Concentrates in Chick Ration

At the Washington Experiment Station plant protein concentrates, including soybean meal, Alaska pea meal, and cotton-seed meal and combinations of them, were fed to 1,100 day-old Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks in lots of 15 after depletion for 14 days by methods of Heiman, Carver, and Cook (E. S. R. 82, p. 377). Soybean meal had a higher gross value than cottonseed meal or any combination of soybean and cottonseed meals. Solvent-process soybean meal had a higher nutritive value than expeller-process meal. The gross value of soybean meal and ground feathers was below that of soybean meal alone.

Commercial Hatchings Continue at High Level

Output of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries during October continued at a record level, and 42 million birds were produced, 43 per cent above last year and 5 per cent above the previous 1943 record. Despite the declines in prices received by farmers for chickens and broilers, production of chicks for meat purposes was not seriously affected.

In the first 10 months of the year, commercial hatchery output was 1,523 million birds, slightly below the record in 1943 and 25 per cent above 1944. Most of this increase compared with 1943 was due to the strong demand for chicken meat. As an indication, the number of chicks raised in 1945 was only 10 per cent above that of 1944, yet hatchery production was almost 25 per cent above the 1944 level.—U.S.D.A.

Supplements for Low Grade Alfalfa

Comparison was made at Kansas State College of a representative sample of dehydrated alfalfa meal (17 per cent protein) and a low-grade sun-cured second-cutting alfalfa hay, as well as a substitute for alfalfa for chicks made from bagasse, soybean meal, and vitamin A and G concentrates. These ingredients were compared in 4 lots of 100 New Hampshire chicks each. One lot received the standard ration used for chickens of all ages for a number of years. A second lot received the same ration with vitamin G per pound increased from 1,295 to 1,800 units. The third lot received 10 per cent sun-cured alfalfa meal instead of an equal amount of dehydrated meal and both vitamin A and G increased to the level used in the previous lots.

From the weights and mortality at 4 and 8 weeks of age, it is concluded that the principal value of dehydrated alfalfa used was its vitamin A and G contents. Unknown amounts of liver were present in the substitute, which may have been responsible for some of the beneficial effects.

HATCHERY production broke records in November, with 39,339,000 baby chicks, 27 per cent more than hatched in November, 1944, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Feed Movement in November

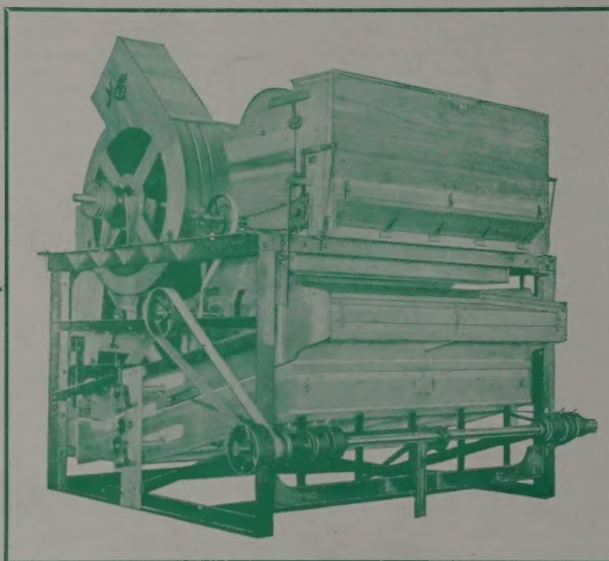
Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	2,819	7,467	.....	.....
Chicago	58,349	3,759	56,443	60,566
Kansas City	1,380	2,370	29,220	32,670
Milwaukee	270	90	16,980	17,100
Wichita	8,729	8,954
Minneapolis	83,610	78,740
Minneapolis*	5,285	4,805	8,015	8,015

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